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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

TERMS FOR 1869:

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Additions can be made to the clubs at all times during the year, at proportionate rates, the times, in every case, to expire with the club; otherwise, single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the club system altogether. We can only afford papers at club rates by having them all expire together.

Remittances can be made at our risk when sent by express, charges prepaid, or by mail in registered letters, or postoffice money orders or drafts. Money letters are so frequently lost, and so much complaint caused by their loss, that we are compelled to adopt the modes of transmission designated to protect ourself as well as patrons.

Specimen copies of the AVALANCHE sent free of charge.

All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed to

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Elopements are all the rage.

Coal has declined in New York.

Judge Dent is *en route* for Mississippi.

A public park is suggested at Toledo.

Oil has been struck at Fort Scott, Kansas.

Boston paid forty cents per pound for the first bale of new cotton.

Illinois is the first Northwestern State to employ colored militia.

Texas' colored population has decreased ten per cent. in four years.

A good article of dark, arched eyebrows retails for twenty-five cents.

One firm in the ice business at Boston expects to clear over $100,000 this year.

The increase in the wheat crop in the United States this year is over one million acres.

Chicago is jubilant over a white hearse, which is said to give "perfect satisfaction."

There are fifteen thousand depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company of Washington.

The female suffrage question is to be submitted to the Vermont Constitutional Convention next February.

So severe was the effect of the drouth in Philadelphia, that prayers for rain were held in the churches of that city last week.

Stokes has arrived at Washington, and has commenced operations against Federal officers in Tennessee who supported Senter.

A man at St. Louis blew his brains out the other day, because his wife had nine children and would persist in having more.

Somebody in Arkansas wants the *Independent* a year, and offers to name his baby after Theodore Tilton in payment. Poor little helpless anonymous!

The Radicals are determined to make a great man out of Grant, and the General is determined they shall not. Thus far Grant has the best of it.

An ambitious Californian has sent the President a thousand gold-tipped cigars. Let us hope his aspirations will not end in smoke.

Kenny, the express clerk, arrested at Louisville on the charge of embezzlement, had an examination which resulted in his discharge.

A Quakeress in New Jersey thinks it an insult to God to force vegetables and fruits by the use of hot-beds, which she calls an invention of the Evil Spirit.

It seems that Mrs. Forrest has received but $4000 out of the $60,000 alimony paid by Mr. Forrest. The rest has been absorbed in costs and counsel fees.

There is some excitement in Evansville regarding the enforcement of the Sunday laws. The liquor sellers desire to take the reins, but it is believed they will not succeed.

A. T. Stewart says his business never was better than this year, and that he never advertised so much before. He gives his advertisements credit for keeping his trade lively in dull times.

It is intimated that if the Labor Union Congress adopt the right kind of a platform, and organize a labor political party, Frank Blair will be their candidate for the next Presidency.

A new periodical has made its appearance in Paris, entitled *Journal des Femmes*. Its object is to elevate the social condition of women, and instruct them in political science and art."

The great revival in Richmond, Indiana, is still in progress, and, in some respects, is one of the most remarkable events of the kind on record. Near eight hundred persons have united with the churches.

Bigelow, of the New York *Times*, is fond of young men, and likes their company, as though he were a young man himself. He knows how to make himself companionable to them, and has the art of winning their heads as well as their hearts.

Chief Justice Chase, who is the most observant political jurist known to fame, thinks that the Rupublican party has served its purpose, and that a new Conservative party ought to be built on the ruins of the Republican and Democratic parties.

An order has been issued from the War Department forbidding the residence of settlers on military reservations. All intruders will be notified by military commanders to leave the reservations, and if they refuse to do so they will be removed by force.

Commissioner Delano decides that the practice of corporations which by law are required to withhold and pay over to the United States a tax of five per cent. on all dividends, coupons, etc., of treating such accounts as expenses of business, and deductable, is wrong, and should not be allowed.

An Austrian vampire, the mistress of a Russian at Vienna, was detected in bleeding young girls and drinking their fresh blood, for the purpose of increasing her reduced stock of that vital article. On the discovery of her crime, her attempt to poison herself was frustrated by the police, and she has been committed for trial.

Ottawa, Illinois, was much excited on Saturday by an attempt of a brute named Ed. Goomb to commit a rape on the person of a little girl, aged eleven years, daughter of Rev. E. P. Clark, of that city. The popular indignation was so much aroused that it was unsafe to bring the prisoner into court for examination. There is still danger that the brute will be seized and lynched.

The Postal Telegraph System.

MEMPHIS, August 23, 1869.

To Colonel Jas. Coleman, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company:

MY DEAR SIR: Your long connection with the telegraph interest in this State and city singles you out as the person proper to be addressed touching the very important question of the postal telegraph, which was suddenly sprung upon the country by Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, at the last session of Congress. As builder, operator, proprietor, manager and superintendent, your experience runs over a term of twenty years in Tennessee, and of nearly that period in our city. You have enjoyed the uninterrupted confidence of our business community during that time. During much the larger portion of these two decades, in which such mighty convulsions have shaken our continent, it has been my good fortune to be associated with you intimately, both in your professional capacity and in the more agreeable relation of friendly and private intercourse. I have ever seen you at the post of duty. And if, during that disastrous and trying four years of civil war, you for a time ceased to guide the lightning in the channels of intelligence, it was only that you might be seen following the lead of the South's most distinguished son, Jno. C. Breckenridge, when the inspiration of duty and of patriotism prompted you to manipulate thunders more destructive than those you had wielded so long and so skilfully.

Intimately associated with the Telegraph—with its objects, its destiny and its history—is the Press. Though not of contemporaneous origin, the one being but in its infancy, though grown to be a gigantic power, and the other claiming a history of several centuries, these two great estates are, in their nature, their mission, and their influence, wedded together by the strongest bonds that can unite two separate and distinct interests. They have a common object, in that they are equally employed in the circulation, distribution and transmission of intelligence, truth and knowledge over all the civilized portions of the world. The methods are different, but each is equally necessary to the dissemination of current intelligence. The Telegraph reports the transactions of the day, the hour or the moment, and transmits it, in an instant of time, from one continent to another, from Kingdom to Kingdom, from State to State, and from city to city, while the Press, through its million mouths, circulates it widely to every door, to every hamlet, to every rural neighborhood and to every inmate of every home. Thus you may easily perceive that the Telegraph, without the Press, would be shorn of its highest capacity to inform the inquiring minds of our progressive age, and that the press, without the telegraph, would be deprived of the vital function of enlightening its million readers regarding the transactions of the day throughout the world, and would become what it was previously to the invention of the telegraph—a mere local chronicler and retailer of news a week, a month, or a year old. In the one case the press would be deprived of its highest attribute—the capacity to speak with certainty for the various nations, States, cities and corporations touching the events of the same day or the previous day. In the other case the telegraph would lose its right arm and chief interpreter to the various peoples of the earth. If a revolution were to break out in London, Paris, Madrid, Vienna or Berlin to-day, the intelligence, with every material detail, would be quietly introduced into every reading-man's chamber before he rises from his bed to-morrow morning, through the instrumentality of these co-operative and wonderful workers, two of their characteristic industries while the masses are at rest. If the President of the United States dies or is impeached, the fact is known throughout the length and breadth of the land before the cup of coffee is ready to stimulate the energies and awaken the sympathies of the late sleepers.

We are not apt to appreciate the potency and value of these great nurseries of intelligence, because of their very commonness and cheapness. They are like the atmosphere that surrounds us, necessary to our vitality, but because they are so universally dispensed, we cease to attach special importance to them. They are like the sun-light, which pervades all space, and is only shut out by those who "love darkness rather than light." Hence, we do not appreciate the situation of those who are not permitted to enjoy the same blessings. A free Press is indispensible to liberty. Without it a republic would be but a name. A destruction of its freedom would be like a permanent eclipse of the sun, or like poisoning the pure atmosphere of heaven with noxious gases. The framers of our Constitutions, both State and Federal, provided stronger and more effectual safeguards for the continuance of its freedom than for any other object. It was justly deemed by them as the last and most secure entrenchment of the spirit of freedom.

Despotic power and military oppression might fortify themselves in Legislative Halls, might over-awe the courts, might intimidate the people; but a bold, free press could and would even then arouse resistance and save the State. Such was the wise calculation of our ancestors, and they were right in this if they erred in no other case. This principle is well understood by the rulers of mankind—by despots, emperors and kings. Louis Napoleon manipulates the press of France as he commands his armies and governs his police. Of the two, the press, thus manipulated, is the more useful to him and the more effective for his purposes. It would also be more fortunate for him if free and untrammeled than an army in revolt. Napoleon also has absolute control of the telegraphs of France. How complete is the subjugation of a people thus manacled by the government, with their hands tied, their eyes bandaged, their ears stopped, and their voice stifled. Is it not wise for the people of the United States to inquire, before it is too late, whether the movement made by Mr. Washburne for a Government monopoly of the telegraph will not repress their political freedom in a similar manner, and place them in the same situation of subjection to the Government. I shall therefore, in my next communication, attend to the inquiry: Whether freedom of the telegraph is not a necessary incident of freedom of the press.

Truly yours,
LEON TROUSDALE.

A Democratic Paper on the Suffrage Question.

The Selma, (Alabama) *Times*, speaking of the suffrage question, says:

As a member of the Democratic party, and speaking for ourself, and as we believe a majority of that party, we say that we consider the oath binding, and intend faithfully to keep it. Suffrage has been conferred on the negro by the State Constitution, and soon will be the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and we have taken an oath not "to attempt to deprive" the negro of this right, which, in our opinion, settles the question as long as Democratic government exists in this country. As Congress has fixed negro suffrage on the South, we see no reason why the South should not support the fifteenth amendment and fix it on the North, and the whole country.

The rights of the negro are established and conceded—let us like wise men look to our own rights and interests, shake the shackles of disability and disfranchisement from our own limbs, and with charity to all and malice to none, enter with renewed strength on the race of progress, improvement and personal and national prosperity—satisfied that, in the providence of God, the most worthy and industrious will, in the end, achieve honor, distinction and happiness.

Mrs. Ellen Yarbrough, of Ouachita county, is making fine sewing silk from silk-worms of her own raising.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

Extract from a Letter of ex-Senator Brown to Judge Dent—The writer's Views of Policy and of Old Parties.

Judge Dent has given out for publication, at Washington, a long letter from ex-Senator Brown, of Mississippi, on the political situation in that State, from which we take the following, as among the more important features. He says:

We want to be friendly with the President. It depends on him whether we shall be or not. To me, and many old men like myself, it makes very little difference, politically or personally, what course things may take.

There is hardly anything in the chapter of accident that can give us again any active participation in the affairs of Government; but we want peace—permanent, lasting peace. We would not, therefore, leave to our sons the inheritance of avenging any wrong that may be inflicted on us. The old must soon die off and the young ones take their places.

I want to leave my son—and so does every other right-thinking man—no wrongs of mine to be set right after I am gone. At most it can't be long before these boys, now growing up, will get possession of the State Government. It belongs to the men of this generation to decide how long they shall manage it. That they may avenge gratuitous insults heaped on their fathers is not without the range of human probabilities. Such things have happened.

Since commencing to write this letter, the printed address of the Old Line Whigs and Democrats has made its appearance. It will, of course, arrest your attention. It has been my advice that we do not take part in the convention, but pledge ourselves to support its nominees, if they stand square on the "National Union Republican" platform. I have advised this class of our friends to stay out of the convention, to avoid any charge or even suspicion that we had controlled the nomination, and leave it all to Grant's original supporters. In a word, we want to show our faith by our works. That has been my advice, and, to a great extent, it has been the advice of our leading friends among the Old Line Whigs and Democrats.

You will observe that the hundred and thirty-five gentlemen, hailing from forty-four counties in the State, who have signed the address advising the Old Line Whigs and Democrats to vote for the "National Union Republican" ticket, do not advise them to assume the name of Republican. It was wise, I think, not to have done that. There is nothing to which men cling with so much tenacity, foolishly speaking, as to old party names. They will cling to a name long after it has ceased to represent an idea. If the Old Line Whigs and Democrats vote for the President's friends, and to carry out his policy, I don't think it will be worth his while to demand that they shall call themselves Republicans. A rose, we are told, will smell as sweet by any other name; and a voter's a vote for a' that. We want votes—that's the idea.

Allow me to say that I think you ought to come here as early as the 1st of October. If you are the nominee, of which I suppose there is no doubt, our people want to see you, and I repeat the advice I gave you in a former letter: Make your first speech at Jackson, after consultation with some of our leading friends, then attend a few mass-meetings at prominent points on the line of railroads. If business requires it, you can then return to Washington, and come back early in November, and remain until after the election.

If the elections in Tennessee have gone, as we now suppose they have, largely for the Conservatives, and the Administration remains neutral, we shall have an easy time in this State. In any event, I anticipate a complete victory for your friends, unless Grant himself takes open grounds against you.

The Commercial Value of the South.

From the New York Herald.]

Well might the North buckle on all its armor to keep the South in the Union, for, apart from political considerations and the patriotic sentiment of maintaining the grandeur and glory of the republic intact, that part of our common country is the source of our commercial wealth and more valuable to the North than ever India was to England. According to the latest statistics the value of Southern exports last year was over two hundred and fourteen millions, while that of the North was a little less than two hundred millions. There is this great difference, too, in the nature of the exports of the two sections, that a large portion of those of the North is in the precious metals, which, in a measure, impoverishes the country, while those of the South are the products of the soil and bring us gold or its equivalent. Cotton, of course, is the great staple, though tobacco is a valuable product, and sugar, rice and other things form a part of the exports. The domestic trade of the South is still more valuable to the North, for it supplies our manufacturers with the raw material they need and takes back Northern manufactures in return. These great and valuable exports and this vast trade, too, have been developed and so soon after the South had been desolated by war. This not only shows the surprising wealth of the soil, but the astonishing energy of character and recuperative power of the people. Yet it is this rich and beautiful country and these citizens which are kept under the heel of the military despotism and made the football of scheming politicians years after the close of the war. But this state of things must soon come to an end, and the South will rise from its ashes to be the richest country in the world.

Administration on a Live Man's Estate.

From the New York Sun.]

Twenty years ago, a man living in this city made a deposit of money in a savings bank here. He then went away. For fifteen years he was not heard from. About five years ago another man applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration upon the estate of a man who had deposited the money in the bank. He represented that the depositor was dead; and he was appointed administrator upon the depositor's estate. He then went to the bank and demanded the money. Although he did not present the bank book which is furnished to depositors, the officers were satisfied that all was right, and paid over the money to him.

The absent depositor recently returned to New York. He went to the bank, showed his bank-book to the officers, and asked for his money. The compound interest had made the amount about twenty-six hundred dollars.

The officers recognized the man as the one who had placed the money in their keeping, and admitted the authenticity of his bank-book, and that, if it had not been for the administration upon his property, he would be entitled to his money. They informed him that they had paid it to his administrator, and referred him to that person—whose name he had never before even heard—for the missing sum. The teller wrote upon his bank-book: "We refer you to your own administrator."

The depositor has thus far been unable to find the man who took his money. It is understood that he has commenced proceedings against the bank. The case will raise some novel and very interesting questions of law. It would seem that there is little difficulty in New York in taking out letters of administration upon the estates of persons, judging from the facts of this case.

Fifteen hundred children are to sing at the State Fair.

Tennessee News.

A letter from the "Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Tennessee" insists that the Legislature is determined to make Governor Senter United States Senator.

Negroes are leaving Marry county. About four hundred have signed an agreement with two white leaders (Stokesites), to emigrate to Florida.

Not more than half a corn crop will be gathered in McMinn county this fall.

At Brentwood, on Tuesday evening, two negroes were engaged in blasting out a well, when one of them accidentally fell in and the other went down and attempted to rescue him. Both died from inhaling poisonous gases.

A disease among the cattle in upper East Tennessee, which first made its appearance at Bristol, is, it is said, spreading, and numbers are dying.

On last Wednesday night, a party of about twenty-five disguised horsemen rode into Lebanon, and proceeding to the house of a white man who teaches a colored school, notified him to leave town. They also inquired for one or two black men, but did not find them. The citizens of Lebanon denounced the act and directed the teacher to remain, assuring him that they would protect him.

T. J. Brown & Co.'s mill at Veto Station, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, was burned last week. The same firm had a fine cotton gin burned some time since.

Rufus Bailey and Finley Hale had a dispute about a saddle at Johnson's Depot the other day, which resulted in the death of the former from a pistol shot.

The statement that Frank Travis, Revenue Collector of the Eighth District, is defaulter is contradicted.

A home dramatic company is amusing Chattanoogs.

About one thousand men are engaged in the construction of the Tennessee and Pacific railroad between Nashville and Lebanon. The work is being pushed forward with as much rapidity as circumstances will possibly admit.

Sam. Brooks, one of the "mellish," was drowned at Knoxville the other day.

John S. Whitehead, sheriff of Williamson county, died of typhoid fever at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The crops in Lincoln county are burned up.

John O. Wright, a prominent citizen of Edgefield, died Friday.

Maury county has not yet reported her official election returns.

East Tennessee elects the entire Senter Senatorial ticket, and twenty-three out of thirty-one Representatives are also universal suffrage men.

A negro attempted to ravish the person of a little white girl on the farm of Wm. Browning, in Henderson county, on the 13th instant, and was discovered and shot at, but escaped, though closely pursued.

On last Friday morning, 13th instant, whilst Henry Taylor, a young man about twenty-one years of age, was returning from Denmark to Brownsville, driving a hack, his horses took fright, and dashed the hack violently against a tree, killing young Taylor and tearing the vehicle all to pieces.

The Jackson *Tribune* publishes Judge Scruggs' letter, which recently appeared in the AVALANCHE, and says: "The *Tribune* was the first paper in the State to declaim against the frequency of our popular elections. Our protest was re-echoed by the Nashville *Banner*, and we are proud to see such a thinker as Judge Scruggs also indorsing our views."

The surveyors and company engaged in locating the Mississippi River railroad through Dyer county, have reached Ripley, and will at once proceed to the line of Dyer and Lauderdale counties.

Dyersburg is in daily stage communication with Rutherford station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

The official returns from East Tennessee give Senter 23,629 votes, and Stokes 22,883; Senter's majority, 1,296.

Only eleven inches of water on Harpeth Shoals, Cumberland river. Tennessee river is nearly dried up.

Isaacken Coscbrahan, a native of Jerusalem, was in Jackson on Thursday asking assistance from his countrymen to enable him to return to his native land. A Jew never begs from any save his own people. Isaacken could speak no language that could be understood. His petition was written in Hebrew. He wore a Turkish costume.

The Maxwell House, at Nashville, will be opened about the middle of September. It is proposed to celebrate the event with a grand ball, after the manner of the Gait House at Louisville.

The colored element of Nashville have addressed a note to the numerous candidates for the Mayoralty of Nashville, asking if their votes are to be considered in the contest, and in what manner they are to be represented in the nominating convention.

Arkansas News.

The Helena *Shield* says the crops between Mariana and Lagrange are excellent.

The Helena *Shield* says: "Our merchants, with one or two honorable exceptions, refuse to respond to our call for an offer to duplicate Memphis prices."

The *Valley Monitor* is out strong for a Liberal party for the redemption of the State.

Blight and rust, to a limited extent, are injuring cotton in portions of the State.

The Benton county gold excitement is on the increase. Two sets of mines are being worked in the county.

Arkansas river is to be bridged at Little Rock.

The Little Rock *Republican* "goes back" on its advocacy of Chinese immigration. It now opposes the movement.

Little Rock has organized a co-operative building association.

The first bale of new cotton was received at Little Rock on the 19th instant, and shipped to New Orleans.

E. Stephens was drowned while bathing near Hamburg last week.

A teachers' institute will be held at Fort Smith commencing on the 7th proximo, and continuing three days.

The Grand Council of Temperance Reform are very active at Camden, and probably doing a good work.

The Arkansas State Fair will open at Little Rock on the 12th of October.

B. W. Seabrook is in limbo at Pine Bluff for shooting one of his boarders.

The Pine Bluff *Republican* of the 21st says: "We are still hearing of good crops in all parts of this and adjoining counties. In some parts of this county rain is needed some. We hear in some localities of cotton being injured by rust, but to a very limited extent. Corn is made, and has turned out a good yield.

The Madison *Free Press* complains of very defective mail arrangements on the part of the contractor of the Harrisburg route, and says there have been six bushels of mail in the office for the past two weeks.

The crops in the St. Francis river valley have had rain and are flourishing.

Two men, Edmunson and Coleman, were shot and killed at Lindsey's prairie, Benton county, on Wednesday, by Major Anderson, Sheriff of Crawford county, and his posse. Both the men killed were members of a gang of desperadoes. Edmunson attempted to escape and was shot, but Coleman fought desperately, emptying three revolvers at the party, and wounded several, when he was shot down.

Mississippi News.

A bale of new cotton was received at Crystal Springs on Friday, and sold at forty-one cents.

An able letter on the subject of the proposed Yazoo Valley railroad, from the pen of J. T. Trezevant, Esq., appears in the Canton *Mail*.

Mason, mayor of Brandon, has resigned his office and renounced Radicalism.

Judge James H. Steward, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi, has been removed.

Dr. L. N. Phillips, of Corinth, is dead.

Jackson is to have a hook and ladder fire company.

Carter, who was under arrest in Jackson charged with the murder of Rowan, has been acquitted.

The Kosciusko *Chronicle* notes the removal from office of Sheriff Moorman, by military order.

A Mr. Belcher was shot by a Mr. Martin, at Beauregard, the other day, but not seriously hurt.

It is said that Mr. Cook was killed by Dr. Davis, a few days since, in the town of Brook Haven.

Okolona was excited the other day over a report which leaked out that over three hundred dollars in counterfeit currency had been received at the express office for Davenport & Morgan, of that place. Davenport & Morgan had corresponded with some swindling "queer" for ten dollars. They were arrested. When the package was opened in court it was found to contain nothing but torn old almanacs.

The Water Valley *Eagle* gives very discouraging crop reports.

Over $2500 have been subscribed for the erection of a Methodist church at Sardis.

The Oxford *Falcon* is strong for universal suffrage, and for the execution of the reconstruction laws of Congress, whether for weal or woe.

James and Lewis Wimberly are under arrest for participation in an affray in Abbeville last March, which resulted in the death of Burwell Clark.

The Water Valley *Eagle* doesn't take stock in Chinese immigration. It wants Swedes and Germans.

A grand tournament will be held in Water Valley early in October.

Husband-whipping is the latest sensation in Meridian.

The Trenton *Gazette* of the 21st instant has the following editorial on the projected branch road from Trenton to the Mississippi River railroad, connecting near the dividing line of Lauderdale and Dyer counties:

DIRECT TRADE WITH MEMPHIS. Some months ago we called the attention of the citizens along the line to the importance of a railroad from this place, via Eaton and Friendship, to Yellow Bluff, on the south fork of the Forked Deer river, a few miles below Chestnut Bluff. Here the Mississippi River railroad crosses the Forked Deer, and it is proposed to tap it here with a branch from this place. This branch will be about twenty-three miles long, with easy grades; the country through which it is proposed to locate the road being comparatively level. We are gratified to learn that the whole people on the proposed route are aroused to a sense of its advantages, and will subscribe the stock to grade the road and put the wooded superstructure upon it. They have already subscribed the amount sufficient to survey the road, and Colonel A. S. Mitchell, the efficient President of the Mississippi River railroad, will soon have a corps of engineers upon it, and locate it to this place. State aid to purchase the iron has already been secured, and the tax voted by Dyer county would be equitably divided between this branch and the main trunk.

There is an effort being made to build a railroad from Brownsville to Newberne, Dyer county, but this route could in no way subserve the interests of the people of Friendship, as neither one of its *termini* affords suitable markets or outlets for the products of the country. Memphis is the best cotton market for these people, and their interest is to reach that point by the shortest and most direct route, which will be effected by this branch.

Memphis is now competing with the great marts of trade for our patronage, and with a road direct from this place a large proportion of our trade would naturally seek her as a market, for the purchase of groceries and many other kinds of goods. She already has large stocks of goods at wholesale, and does a heavy business with the States south and west of her."

The importance of the trade of Gibson county will be appreciated when we state that over 12,000 bales of cotton were shipped by her farmers last season.

Democratic United States Revenue Officers Turned Out.—Black Roll.

From the Nashville Exchange.]

Mr. W. W. Darwin, who has been for some time past, by Federal appointment, store-keeper for the distillery of Messrs. R. J. McCaleb & William McDavid Taylor, has been turned out and Hiram N. Roberts, scalawag, has been appointed in his stead. We learn that J. Wade McDonald, Chairman of the Radical Executive Committee of Madison county, notified Mr. Darwin that he had been assessed five dollars to aid in the election of the Radical candidates. He refused to pay the black mail, and declared his purpose to support the Democratic candidates. Mr. Darwin was, of course, made to walk the plank for exercising the right of suffrage as a free and independent white man. He says he was informed that all the public officers were assessed in like manner, and that no one who refused to pay the assessment and support the Radical candidates, would be permitted to hold office.

Some three weeks ago, Dr. R. H. McMullen sent on his resignation as guager for the Third Revenue District of Alabama, and no notice was taken of it, but he voted the Democratic ticket, and, we understand, Aaron Thompson, son of S. W. Thompson, merchant of this city, has been appointed in his stead. Young Thompson has not mingled publicly in politics, and has demeaned himself so well in other respects, that we wonder that he should have any sympathy or affiliation with the Radical party.

We know of no objection that could be made to Dr. McMullen or Mr. Darwin, except that they are decent, honest, white men and Democrats. But the Radicals are determined to make men pay the penalty for their decency, honesty, white complexion and Democracy. This is the way the Radical party "wars on no one's rights" and "proscribes proscription."

A correspondent of a Boston paper says that, as far as San Francisco is concerned, the opening of the Pacific railroad has thus far had a contrary effect upon business from what was anticipated by sanguin persons. "Formerly all communication with the people east of the mountains was through San Francisco. To this point came all persons to start homeward, and here all preparations were made. Now a back-door, so to speak, has been opened, and persons in the interior may take the cars and reach their Eastern destination in less time than was before necessar to make preparations in San Francisco."

The negro washerwomen of Montgomery, Alabama, are fast acquiring that enterprise and shrewdness which is the natural result of influences from the outside world. They take the "washing" for a family on Monday morning, hire out the steamer, etc., for a day or two, and return the clothing and other articles, washed and ironed, on Friday or Saturday.

MEDICAL.

HOW ARE YOU?

Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters. Its body is pure Bourbon Whisky. It cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion. It gives immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It is prescribed by the ablest physicians. It is used by the ministers. It should be kept in every household.

BETTER,

Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash is a rare combination, such as the world has never before known. It is an unfailing and rapid cure for Scrofula in all its forms, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Pimples on the Face, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, White Swelling, Constitutional Syphilis, and Ulcers of every kind. For the rapid and permanent cure of these diseases this medicine stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case.

THANK YOU,

Edward Wilder's Compound extract of Wild Cherry cures Coughs, Colds, and Catarrh of every description. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthisis, it gives immediate comfort and relief. In Consumption, Difficulty of Breathing, or Cough, this medicine has no equal, and has never been known to fail to give instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure.

SINCE TAKING

Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic cures and eradicates from the system Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and every type and variety of malarial fever or affection. The blood becomes thin and porous produce these diseases. This medicine contains iron to thicken and bring up the blood, and hence eradicates the disease entirely from the system, which no other medicine now made does.

Edward Wilder's

Edward Wilder's Mother's Worm Syrup should be used in all cases of Worms. It is perfectly harmless in its nature. It is a pure syrup that children will readily eat. It is never failing in its effect, and will relieve your little ones of worms at once, and without the aid of any other medicine.

Unrivaled Medicines.

Edward Wilder's Family Pills cures Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In these conditions of the alimentary canal they are guaranteed to be infallible as a purgative. In all Fevers and Inflammatory diseases they cannot be excelled, and should always be used in connection with Edward Wilder's other medicines.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Get Edward Wilder's Free Almanac for 1870.

For sale in Memp is by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,

W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,

S. W. Jones & Co.

Also, all Druggists.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes. Memphis, July 31, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,

320 1-2 and 322 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

We are the sole agents for the sale of those unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Experience can be no guide save to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemmon's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works; Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed. Permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhœa and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured, and full vigor restored. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Dr. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
C. G. WARMAN, Secretary.
Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. 1019 dawr.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

N. HILL, N. FONTAINE

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 casks Bacon.
500 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
200 kegs Lard.
100 bbls. Ls. Sugar.
200 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., kilderkins and qrs.
1000 pcs. Dyraustry Bagging, (K. & M. Ky. Ky. Lansdowne, and J. & B. Bds.
100 boxes celebrated "Arrow Ties."
500 kegs Nails, and blacs.
500 bbls. Flour.
North Carolina Roe cut and grass Morning.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whiskey.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuance of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.

augsdaw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

J. J. RAWLINGS JNO. L. WEBB.
JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. R. Norman, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sale of cotton. Mr. Norman is well known to the most of cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office. 27*

T. S. DILLARD, R. A. PINSON,
J. W. DILLARD, T. COFFIN.

DILLARD, PINSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 208 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Personal attention given to filling country merchants' orders, and to the selection of planters' supplies.

Bagging and Rope furnished customers either from Memphis or our agent nearest to them.

Or instructions strictly adhered to. 26 aug3

W. W. UNY. J. R. M'CLELLAN.
T. C. PARK. R. W. M'CLELLAN.

Guy, M'Clellan & Co,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 204 Front Street,

Between Washington and Adams,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

aug3

P. LANE, VIRGIL V. MOORE,
Of P. Lane & Co. Late Moore, Whitfield & Co.

LANE, MOORE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Howard's Row,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. aug13

H. H. COLEMAN & CO.,

Grocers, Cotton Factors,

Produce and Commission Merchants

No. 4 Howard's Row,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

COMMISSION for selling cotton, $1 per bale. Liberal advances made on all consignments of Cotton and Produce. 17*

D. H. TOWNSEND,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

No. 316 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Bagging, Rope and Ties Furnished Customers. aug15

GROCERS.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late. But we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize ours with freight added and in order to close out some consignments we offer at CASH PRICES, 500 bbls. "Jo. HARVIN" Flour, 200 bbls. MARKET and 100 bbls. FLOUR. Some of the flour is of good old Memphis make, and we will sell it as low as it can be purchased from the mills in Memphis. Call at once if you want any of the above, as we have only a few more to sell. Lots will be delivered at any point on the levee, and cash or approved paper only. We guarantee all our flour to be sound and merchantable.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
Main Street, Memphis Row.

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Memphis.

OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. R. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
BEN MAY, Secretary.
F. S. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

Directors:

S. H. Dunscomb, W. R. Galbreath,
D. H. Townsend, Jos Bruce,
S. S. Jones, Louis Hausser,
F. F. Rink, A. Voigt.
S. Fontaine.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. 1y10

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE—Corner Madison and Second.

J. G. LONSDALE, President.
D. H. TOWNSEND, Vice Pres't.
WALTER J. GOODMAN, Sec'y.
J. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Ass't Sec'y.

Directors:

D. H. TOWNSEND, J. J. SUSBY,
J. G. LONSDALE, E. MEYERS,
G. V. RAMBAUT, S. P. MCNUTT,
D. T. PORTER, J. F. FRICK,
C. W. GOTTER, H. HARBERT,
J. VACUARO, J. C. NEELEY,
M. J. WICKS, W. C. FALCONER.
S. B. SLEDGE.

This Company is prepared to do a general Fire and Marine business. aug3

BANKS.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

MEMPHIS LIFE AND GENERAL Insurance Company,

Corner Front and Madison Streets.

D. R. MOLLOY, President.
FERDINAND MOLLOY, Cashier.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. S. RAY. JNO. W. SMITH.

RAY & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office—No. 33 Union Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 80 Main; J. A. Smith & Co., 28 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 10 Main, and M. Ross, 57 Main street. aug11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Seven boxes of the celebrated Gettysburg Mineral Water, at 270 Front street. aug20

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE HOUSE. W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block. jy28

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of B. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy1

REWARD.

$25 REWARD.—Lost or strayed from my residence, on Main street, near Jackson, in Fort Pickering, TWO HORSE MULES; one a sorrel, shod all round, and mane roached; the other a bay, shod all round, and tail and mane roached. Ten dollars will be paid for their delivery to me.
aug17 P. FITZPATRICK.

WANTS.

WANTED—A good gardener can find a situation by applying to the undersigned. Recommendation required.
MATT. MONAGHAN, No. 5, Foot of Jefferson street. aug25

WANTED—Twenty-five good cloak and dress makers, two button-hole makers, several apprentices, and three or four first-class milliners, at L. KREMER'S, 263 Main street. aug22

IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large commercial size. Apply to TREADWELL BROS., 15 Union street. aug11

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy25

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. je7

WEDNESDAY : : : AUGUST 25, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES
For the quarter ending June 31, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE	$8,440 53
APPEAL	4,591 78
SUN	2,350 00
POST	1,394 66

THE Present and the Future of Memphis is a subject that should at once attract the attention of every good citizen. If, in discussing it, we should correct errors or false impressions, and contribute to placing Memphis in that high scale of public estimation which her commerce and geographical position entitle her to, our object will have been accomplished. That Memphis is the most prosperous city south of the Ohio, no one who is acquainted with her business will deny. It is true, that for the past two years she has been rather under a cloud. The causes are well known to the more intelligent portion of our people. In 1866 our merchants had plenty of money, and with that liberality and kindness of spirit which has ever characterized them, they stepped forward and advanced money to planters who showed energy and a disposition to better their fortune by raising cotton, which was worth, at planting season, forty cents per pound. The labor of the country was then unsettled. That year showed the most unpropitious weather for the cultivation of crops. Freedmen worked badly, and were restless and unsettled. The crop proved to be a very poor one. Prices realized not more than two-thirds the expectations of producers. They had to buy mules and farming implements, and, having but little money themselves, merchants had to furnish it. They had to buy corn, at an average of one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel, and meat at fifteen to twenty cents per pound. The result was, that after paying freedmen their wages, or share of the crop, they could not return to the merchants more than a fourth or one-half the money advanced by them. This, of course, crippled the merchants. But in the kindness of their hearts, and actuated by a disposition to get back their money, which was then in a suspended condition, they again came forward to the assistance of the planters to raise a crop in 1867. Many had failed to make enough corn to supply them, and they again had to buy at high figures. The seasons were again unpropitious, and freedmen worked no better than the previous year. Meat was again high, and but little raised in the country. Cotton declined to about twelve cents per pound, when at least twenty-five to thirty cents was expected. After paying the onerous government tax of two and a half cents per pound, and the usual charges and commissions to the merchants, the crop that year scarcely netted the producer forty dollars per bale. It had cost, including the wages of laborers, and on account of the high price of food, etc., at least seventy-five dollars per bale. The result of that year's work was almost complete prostration of both planter and merchant. Fortunately, however, that year produced a good crop of corn, and but for that lucky circumstance the country would have been ruined. Planters were quick to perceive that the system under which they had been working, and the extravagance which all had adopted, would not do. Some were prostrated so that recovery was impossible; others became disgusted and abandoned all efforts to make cotton for profit. Their places were, to some extent, supplied by others, and another effort was made to raise a crop in 1868. About that time "freedmen's bureaus" were removed from our country. Merchants could do little more than furnish a scanty supply of the actual necessaries of life, and many planters had to raise crops almost without the actual necessary supply of meat. All saw the necessity of the most rigid economy and good management. The freedmen, after the loss of their "dear bureau," seemed to undergo an entire change. They remained at home and worked as they had not done since their emancipation. The seasons were propitious, the country made an abundant crop of corn, and half enough meat to supply their wants for the present year. Prices of cotton were remunerative, the yield was good, and the crop, which had been made at one-fourth the outlay of the two preceding years, brought not less than *two hundred and eighty millions of dollars* to the cotton States. This result reinstated our planters and gave back to our merchants much of their means which had been suspended for one or two years. Many planters had considerable amounts of surplus money, and required but little if any assistance to raise the crop of this year. Freedmen are working better than at any former period. Crops generally promise a good yield; and if no disaster befalls the country, and Europe continues at peace, the cotton crop alone will bring at least *three hundred millions of dollars*. Besides that, the country will produce an ample supply of corn for her consumption, and, perhaps, enough wheat, together with two-thirds or three-fourths enough meat, to answer all the purposes of home consumption. Now, we ask, can any country under the sun show such recuperative powers, and so soon after a devastating war, and the other disasters we have named? Fifty millions of dollars will more than pay the indebtedness of the South to the North. The question then naturally arises, what will the people do with the balance of their money? They will have three times as much as is necessary for their actual wants in raising a crop next year. They cannot buy negroes as in *ante bellum* times, and do not want to keep money idle at home with risks of losing it. Then the question is, what will they do with it? Some will buy farming land, which can now be had for fifteen or twenty dollars per acre, every acre of which will produce this year, if it has been properly cultivated, at least forty, and in many cases fifty or sixty, dollars per acre net profits, after paying the freedmen their wages or share of the crop. The lands which can be purchased at such low prices are being taken up, or withdrawn from the market. That they will largely increase in value no one doubts. All the parties who have surplus money cannot invest in improved lands except at largely enhanced prices. However, they will seek other investments—build railroads, establish manufactories, take stock in banks, buy city property and build houses, and add to the general prosperity of the country. Now, as we stated in the first part of this editorial, Memphis has been under a cloud. The causes have been sufficient to place her there. But at the present day her prospects were never so bright. She has been dependent on the prosperity of the outside country for her prosperity, and as the country prospers so will she prosper. Look, reader, at the preparations now making on all our principal streets for the fall and winter trade, which promises to be the largest we ever had. Stores are being enlarged and beautified; houses which have been closed for two years past are being opened and repaired for occupancy; and to-day one can hardly be had in what is considered a desirable location, and many traders must go back to Second and other streets. A new life is infused into our merchants. They are getting in the largest stocks for wholesale and retail trade ever commanded by our city. They are establishing packet lines of steamboats to draw trade from distant points, which we are entitled to by our geographical position and the inducement of low prices to those who want dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., etc. It is all important to our merchants that they encourage and support these packet lines in every way they can, and encourage no line with their patronage which draws trade from us. A united effort in this regard will produce great results. We know what we have suffered for the last few years by steamboats and railroads running in the interest of other cities. Encourage those who are for us and of us. The people at remote points see that it is their interest to deal with Memphis, and will not be slow to adopt it if the facilities of transportation are offered as they should be. As trade increases, so will our population, and as that increases, so will the value of real estate. Many of the more far-sighted capitalists in the city and country are buying property here, as a permanent, safe and profitable investment, and many others contemplate doing so as soon as the growing crop is sold. They can hardly go amiss in buying property in Memphis. Her future is as certain as the "great Father of Waters" will continue to flow on her borders. When our Little Rock railroad is completed, which will be next winter, and our Selma road, which is now stretching its arms toward us, and our River road, which has just been let to contract, and our "Yazoo Valley" road, and our "Iron Mountain" road, and last, but not least, our contemplative "Springfield and Kansas City" road, and our "Memphis, El Paso and Pacific" road, are all completed—and we venture to say that no well-informed man will doubt their completion, or that they will all be in course of construction in less than four years—what, we ask, will be the condition and population of Memphis when these roads are all completed? Instead of having a population, as at present, of 60,000, our population will be numbered by hundreds of thousands, with all the various kinds of manufactories, supporting thousands of laborers and artizans. Now we have but few manufactories, although our export trade, principally of cotton, would justify many more, and return large profits to owners. Our receipts of cotton during the present commercial year will amount to within a fraction of 248,000 bales, which has been sold for about $30,000,000. Exports of other products of the soil, and of manufactories, have been comparatively small, perhaps about $2,000,000, while our imports of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., have amounted to about $10,000,000. Now, it will no doubt appear strange to those not acquainted with the good management of our people, that they have done all this business on their own capital, assisted by a banking capital not exceeding $1,200,000. We venture to assert that no city in the *world* can show as much business done on as small a banking capital. The capital being so inadequate to the wants of the people, the result has been a rate so high for money as to drive a large amount of business from us, and such a thing as borrowing money to assist in purchasing stock for or carrying on a manufactory, could not for a moment be thought of. This difficulty, it is hoped, will, to some extent, be remedied by the new "Union and Planters' Bank of Memphis," which will open its doors for business in a few days. While its capital is more than half as large as all other banks in our city, yet, after she is opened for business, the capital will still be inadequate to our necessities, and it is hoped that other good banks will be established in our midst. The field is certainly an inviting one, and business is done as safely here, and with as few losses, as anywhere in the United States. Why some of the banking institutions of the North do not come, or establish branches here, is indeed strange. As inviting a field is not presented in all this broad land. Indications now are, that Memphis will receive not less than three hundred thousand bales of cotton next season, and that it will sell for at least thirty-five or perhaps forty million dollars. Such an amount of trade as that sum will bring to our city must result in great prosperity to our people.

IN yesterday's *Evening Ledger* a correspondent who signs himself "JUNIUS" comments in a column and a half of mingled praise and censure of the course of the AVALANCHE. We deserve the writer's blame as little as we do his commendations. It gives us pain to disagree with old friends, however few they may be; but we would be a faithless journalist if we did not consult the public good in preference to the peculiar vagaries of valued friends. "JUNIUS" discloses to a startled world that we once opposed negro suffrage. If he were to continue his investigations we would not be surprised if he were to discover that we opposed the abolition of slavery, the result of the war, and that we advocated the resolutions of '98 and '99, the right of secession and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. But the question now is not what the South formerly opposed or favored, but what will tranquilize the country and give prosperity to the people. When, two years ago, the Democracy of Tennessee, in State Convention assembled at Nashville, pledged itself to negro suffrage, and when, in the recent canvass in this State this same Democracy supported Governor SENTER, the open and avowed advocate of negro suffrage, we supposed it was honest and sincere, and yielded all our opposition to negro suffrage, and will carry out in good faith our pledges. Negro suffrage is a fact as fixed and unalterable as the freedom of the negro, and it is wise policy and statesmanship to deal with facts as we find them, and endeavor to extenuate an evil we cannot eradicate. Ancient history—our own history—proves most conclusively that men once invested with the right of suffrage will never be satisfied with any thing less. We cannot afford to have as a permanent element of the community any disfranchised class. There would be but faint hope of peace and domestic tranquility in Tennessee with dangerous civil and political inequalities rankling like poison in the bosom of a large class of people. Peace and prosperity can only be secured by equal laws and a free ballot for white and black. An experiment proved that Tennessee could not afford to have festering in her bosom a large class of disfranchised white men; neither can she afford to harbor fifty thousand disfranchised colored men. The enfranchised whites of Tennessee must redeem their pledges. They must be as willing to give as to receive—to make politically free as to be themselves politically free. Time has fully convinced us that the permanent peace and future prosperity of the country can only be assured upon the broad basis of Universal Suffrage. For two years the disfranchised people of Tennessee have demanded of their political adversaries the restoration of the people to their inherited suffrage rights, expressly disavowing any purpose to interfere with the rights possessed by the negro. We can show from the files of the Conservative press for two years that such were the promises made to the negro; and if, on ascending to power, the whites should rob the negro of his suffrage, it would develop a turpitude and a duplicity that would provoke the scorn and execration of the civilized world. It would reopen old sores, array race against race, and after living over the dreadful scenes which for four years have made Tennessee a hell on earth, public opinion and the interest of peace and prosperity would force the whites to give back the rights of which they had plundered the negro by shameless mendacity, brazen hypocrisy and infamous dissimulation. "JUNIUS" sings the same old worn-out, exhausted song about this being a white man's government, and should be ruled by white men. Most assuredly it is a white man's government, and most assuredly it will be ruled by white men. This pretended fear about the power of the negro is paying a poor tribute to the Caucasian race. To pretend to believe that the penniless, ignorant, illiterate negro will control the wealth, the learning, the intellect of the white men, who own all the land, is the boldest humbuggery of arrant demagogues. With Universal Suffrage, the voice of the negro in the political storm would be like a rain drop in the sea. Treat the negro kindly--convince him that you are his friend, and that you would not rob him of his right to vote—and the affection which he has lavished upon the carpet-bagger will be given to those among whom he lives, and whose prosperity is his own. In Mississippi there were seventeen thousand more colored voters registered than white; yet when the election came on the whites carried the State by many thousands. What have we to fear from negro suffrage in Tennessee when the whites have just carried the State by seventy thousand? The opponents of Universal Suffrage tell us that but few negroes voted for SENTER. Still, the white majority is seventy thousand; and we find men holding up their hands in holy horror, pretending to fear that this white man's government will not be ruled by white men! Recognize the negro's right to vote; cease to abuse and sneer at him; treat him as a human being, with a soul in his body, and as susceptible of the sensibilities, the resentments and frailties of humanity, and he will at once emulate the magnanimity of the whites, endeavor to rival them in industry, enterprise and thrift, cultivate amity, educate his children, acquire homesteads for his family, strive to deserve the confidence of his fellow-men, and, above all, he will never cast his vote to the injury of the white man, who he has learned by kindness is his only friend.

AT a meeting of citizens of Nashville, on Saturday, to nominate a candidate for Mayor, a motion was made to table a resolution inviting all Conservative colored men to participate in the ward caucuses, which, we are glad to say, was defeated. Ex-Governor FOOTE, who was present and participated, declared that in Tennessee and Virginia a triumph had been achieved upon the basis of the universal equality of races before the law. That's the doctrine, exactly. We may add that the people of Tennessee are determined upon the carrying out of the principles involved in the great political victory they have achieved.

THE Supreme Court of California has rendered an important decision in support of the real rights of woman. A wife was driven from her home by her husband, and had no means of support. She brought suit to compel him to set aside out of his property acquired since their marriage, a sufficient amount to sustain her and her child. Under the old English law, such an action would not lie, but a majority of the court decided in favor of the wife, holding that adherence to the English law, in this or similar cases, would be a reproach to civilization.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

The Fifteenth Amendment—Movements of Tennesseans—Semi-Annual Interest—Base Ball Matters.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The records of the State Department show the following regarding State action on the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution: Complete ratification—North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida—twelve in all. Defective ratification—Kansas and Missouri—two. Rejected—Delaware and Kentucky—two.

Governor Senter, Colonel Nelson, J. A. Mabry and John B. Brownlow, of Tennessee, are here, *en route* for New York. Governor Senter will return in a few days for the purpose of calling on President Grant.

On the 1st of September about $4,864,125 in coin will be taken from the Treasury to pay the semi-annual interest on the 10:40 bonds. Amount of bonds outstanding, $194,567,500. No further payments of gold interest will fall due after this until the 1st of November next, when $28,000,000 will be required to pay the semi-annual installment of 5:20 interest.

The game of base ball between the Mutuals of New York and the Olympics of this city, this afternoon, resulted in another defeat of the Mutuals by a score of fifteen to thirty-two.

NEW YORK.

Animation in Wall Street—Heavy Bull and Bear Movements in Stocks, Gold, Etc.—Railroad Matters—Fenian Picnic.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Erie and Susquehanna litigation made its reappearance in the Supreme Court to-day before Justice Barnard, on the motion to punish Van Volkenburg and Pruyn for contempt in violating an injunction of the court restraining them from interference with the management of the road. After appointing a receiver by Justice Barnard, Messrs. Van Volkenburg and Ramsay were examined in relation to transactions of the board of directors since the injunction, and also as to the disposition of the books of the company, which are still carefully concealed.

The only important information elicited being that the books are still at Albany, and not in the custody of Pruyn. The case was then adjourned over.

The first bale of new State hops was on the market to-day.

The annual picnic of the Fenian Brotherhood at Jones' wood to-day was attended by twelve thousand persons. The best order was maintained, and everything passed off pleasantly.

PHILADELPHIA.

Probable Extensive Conflagration in Philadelphia from Scarcity of Water—Price of Paper Advanced.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—At two o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the large buildings on the corner of Ninth and Wallace streets, occupied by eight or ten different manufactories. There was no water on the spot, and there is a probability of a large fire.

Owing to the stoppage of the paper mill at Manayunk, which was run by water, the price of paper has advanced one-half to three-fourths of a cent per pound. Some of the manufacturers are arranging to put in steam engines. These will make ten tons of paper daily.

ST. JOSEPH.

A Newspaper Office at War with the Printers.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 24.—The proprietors of the *Herald* to-day discharged their entire force of printers, and filled their places with men from St. Louis. There was no difficulty about prices, but the proprietors claimed to have the right to manage their own business in their own way, which, it seems, was denied by the printers.

FOREIGN.

Death of Salvator Patti—Effect of Amnesty in France—Discussion Among the Spanish Ministry—The South American Cattle Trade—French Affairs—The War in Cuba.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 24.—Discussions among the Ministry are increasing. Topete threatens to resign if Sornilla persists in his severity toward bishops. The Republicans have petitioned the Government for better food and quarters for the Carlist prisoners.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 24.—The Empress and Prince Imperial have arrived at Lyons on their way to the East.

The Senate will to-morrow meet to hear the report of the committee of Senators in consultation upon the late American Minister in South America.

Salvator Patti, father of Adelina and Carlotta Patti, died here yesterday.

The official names published of amnesty to French exiles is received with unequivocal demonstrations of gratitude and sympathy toward Napoleon and the government.

Felix Piatt has returned to Paris.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Telegraph* (Liberal) in an editorial to-day, says: "If Cuba severed her connection with Spain, it would only be to form a new bond with the United States. England could get no jealousy at agrandisement which would complete the abolition of slavery as an institution. The loss to Spain would be unquestionable."

The Harvard and Oxford crews rowed over the Central course to-day. The latter made the distance in thirteen seconds less than the Harvards.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, August 24.—The Governor of Matanzas, in a communication to the Captain General, says that the insurgents have been driven from the neighborhood of Jagnay Le Grand, and that they retreated eastward.

Advices from Santa Esperita are to the effect that General Quesada's forces had not appeared at that place, as was expected.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, August 24.—Prince Arthur was on the streets to-day with several of his companions. He afterward attended a private picnic in the grounds of the Archbishop, and in the evening he was present at a concert, and received a most cordial welcome.

The weather is cool and fine.

THE WEATHER.

RICHMOND, August 24.—Weather showery yesterday and cloudy to-day. There were heavy showers yesterday and last night at Staunton, Lexington and old Suret Springs.

NASHVILLE, August 24.—Weather very hot this morning; thermometer 90° at ten o'clock. It is cooler this evening, owing to heavy clouds, which promise rain to-night.

THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, August 24.—Down: Belle Lee, St. Louis at four p.m. Up: Bismarck, at five p.m.; Louisville, at six p.m. River stationary. Mercury, 88. Raining.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—The Minnesota got off yesterday and returned, being unable to cross Flint Island bar. She will reship her freight on another boat. The weather is intensely warm.

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, August 24.—Grant was lionized to-day, and left for Newport to-night.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Cotton is without decided change and dull; uplands, 35c. Flour, $5 75@6 50, closing at $5. Wheat—new Amber Tennessee $1 78. Rice firm; Carolina, 8¼@8½c. Coffee quiet. Sugar—Cuba, 11¾@12c; Muscovado, 8¼@8½c. Molasses, 53c. Whiskey, $1 25@1 26. Corn, 95c@$1 11.

Money—Wall street to-day has been a scene of more activity and animation than for some time. There has been lively speculative movements in Stock Exchange and in the gold room. The bears of Stock Exchange opened dull with a grand raid, chiefly on Vanderbilt stock; on the rest there was a decline of three to four per cent. A considerable amount of stocks was thrown overboard. The bulls finally came to the rescue, which in connection with the covering of the bears, turned the tide of speculation and caused a partial recovery from the lowest account. Gold was also lively. It is estimated that about seven millions has been taken by prominent bulls within a few days, at low prices.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent on call, closing at 6. Shipments of currency to the East is less than last week. Sterling exchange steady at 109½@109¾. Gold is active and strong; opened at 132¼, closed at 133¼. The Hammonia took $80,000. Governments quiet but steady. State bonds dull; old Tennessees, 59; new, 53½.

Dry Goods—Market more active and prices rule firmly. The only changes of importance is an advance of 1 per cent on Pemberton A. Bleached Canton flannels are now bringing 21½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—Family flour, $5 75@5 76. Corn, $1. Oats, 48@56c. Whisky, $1 20. Pork, $35 50. Bulk meats—14c for shoulders, and 16½c for sides. Bacon—15½c for shoulders, and 19c for clear sides. Lard, 20c. Wheat—red, $1 20@1 25; white, $1 35@1 40. Rye, $1. Butter, 25@30c. Eggs, 13c. Barley, $1 50. Hams, 28@24c. Beef cattle 25c lower; common to fancy $2 75@7 per cwt, gross. Sheep, 2@4c. Hogs, 80c@$1 10, for good to extra.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Super. flour, $4 75@5 25. Corn, 86@96c. Oats, 50@55c. Barley, $1 15. Rye, 85@90c. Whisky, $1 20. Pork, $34 25. Bulk shoulders, 14½c; clear ribbed sides, 18c. Bacon—15½c for shoulders, and 19@19½c for clear sides. Lard, 19½c. Hams, 23@25c. Sugar, 12½@14½c. Molasses, 70@80c. Wheat, 2@8c lower; spring, $1 12.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 13½@13¾d; Orleans, 14d. Sales; to-day, 8,000 bales, including 2000 bales for speculation and export. California white wheat, 11s; red western, 9s 7d. Western flour, 25s. Corn, 31s 6d. Oats, 33s 6d. Peas, 44s. Weather fair.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, August 24.—Bourse excited. Rentes, 73 francs.

DIED.

COLEMAN—Last evening, at 6 o'clock suddenly, of congestion of the brain, B. W. Coleman, late of the firm of H. S. King & Co. Fredericksburg, Virginia, papers please copy.
Funeral at 4 o'clock p.m., from the residence of H. S. King, No. 139 Madison street. Friends are invited.

CASTALLO—At 3 o'clock p.m., 24th instant, Patrick Castallo.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 58 Overton street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

1,000 MEN WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE L. R. and F. S. R. R. Co., LITTLE ROCK, August 18, 1869.

1,000 MEN wanted by 1st of September, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Good wages and board given.
aug25 JAMES A. MARTIN, Sup't.

AUCTION SALES.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, HARDWARE, Etc., AT AUCTION.
On Thursday Morning, August 26, 1869,
AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,
—BY—
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Corner Second and Adams Streets.

NOTICES.

NOTICE —TO THE— TRAVELING PUBLIC.

I have just completed a New **Horse Ferry Boat** At this place, capable of serving the traveling public with safety and speed. My boat will be always on hand for the purpose of transporting the traveling community across the Arkansas river. I tender my thanks for past favors, and will strive to merit a continuance of the same.
THEO. W. CLEGG, Ferryman.
Pine Bluff, Ark., July 26, 1869. aug25

$35 WATCH FREE TO EVERY AGENT! Business entirely new. Agents making fortunes! Address C. S. M. Co., Biddeford, Maine. aug25d&w

MILLINERY.

Fall and Winter Importation 1869.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
237 and 239 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets, Illusions, Blonds, Laces, Ruches, Netts and Crapes,
French Flowers and Feathers, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
Silk, Velvet and Felt Bonnets and Hats,
SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS.
THE largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.
ORDERS SOLICITED. aug25

PROPOSALS.

Notice.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD, Chief Engineer's Office, Little Rock, August 18, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 1st, 1869, for clearing, grubbing, grading, furnishing cross-ties and bridging a part or the whole of sixty miles of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, commencing on the line twenty miles from Little Rock. Plans and specifications of work to be done may be seen at this office, and any information pertaining to the same may be obtained of
G. H. MEADE,
aug25 Chief Engineer L. R. and F. S. R. R.

Notice.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD, Chief Engineer's Office, Little Rock, August 18, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until October 1st, 1869, for building a bridge across the Arkansas river, from the foot of Rock street, in the city. Plans and specifications of the work to be done may be seen at this office, and any information pertaining to the same may be obtained of
G. H. MEADE,
aug25 Chief Engineer L. R. and F. S. R. R.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

A. H. NELSON. JNO. F. TITUS.
NELSON & TITUS, Cotton Factors —AND— Commission Merchants,
No. 10 Jefferson St.,
MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.
WE are successors to the old firm of Titus & Co., and would be pleased to have their old customers continue their business with us. We also solicit a share of the business of the Planters of the South. All cotton consigned to us insured, unless otherwise directed. aug18d&w

New Advertisements.

MILLS.

[illegible], President. [illegible], Vice-President.

Kentucky Rolling Mill Co

No. 231 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, ... KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE IRON TIES,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, ETC.
aug17

AMUSEMENTS.

"WILLETT'S"

No. 27 Adams Street,
Billiard and Bowling Rooms.
THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.
ja31 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, July 1st, 1868, over $2,000,000.

Reasons for Insuring in this Company:

IN addition to the security offered by all Life Insurance Companies, the policies of the GLOBE ARE INDORSED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, which makes the policy equal to a NATIONAL BANK NOTE, OR UNITED STATES BOND.

Its policies are all non-forfeiting, the President of this Company being the author of the non-forfeiting system.

Its policies are the most liberal issued by any company in the United States. Death by DUELLING, SUICIDE or WAR does not vitiate the policy, as is the case in most other companies. In such cases the full amount of premiums paid are returned to the beneficiary.

Parties can travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.

Annual dividends on the Contribution Plan.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of July, 1869,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is ... $100,000 00

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and deposited in bank ... 99,752 45

BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

Par value.		Market value.	
$485,000 00	U. S. 6s, 1881,	$483,937 50	
62,550 00	U. S. 5s, 1867,	67,136 00	
40,000 00	U. S. 10-40s,	42,500 00	
80,000 00	Brooklyn c'ty b'ds	89,470 00	
10,000 00	N. Y. county stock	16,000 00	
8,987 39	Astoria bonds	8,980 39	
30,000 00	Virginia 6s bonds	14,537 79	
$684,530 39		$727,188 74—	727,188 00

Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	360,850 00
Debt otherwise secured Loans on Stock Bonds	52,800 00
Debt for Premiums, Agents accounts ... $95,807 16	
Deferred Premiums ... 235,261 00—	311,068 19
All other securities	57,748 17
	$1,641,907 55

LIABILITIES:

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders	$108,895 79
Losses adjusted and due	none
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof	49,714 29
All other claims against the Company estimated	10,000 00
Total liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock and reinsurance fund	$178,530 00
Greatest amount insured on any one risk	20,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, } ss.

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named, to the best of their knowledge and belief.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me,
THE. SADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company has, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claim or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.
Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.
[L.S.] PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Controller's Office, Nashville, July 1, 1869. }

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. P. Tomlinson & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:
Wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.
G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

M. S. JUDAH. H. T. TOMLINSON.
H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers
Southwestern Department,
COMPRISING
Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.
Office No. 17, Madison Street,
MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.
aug21

OFFICIAL.

Public Schools.

OFFICE SUP'T BOARD OF EDUCATION, August 21, 1869.

THE City Schools, both white and colored, will open on the first Monday (6th) of September next. I will attend at my office, No. 30 North-Court street, in Odd Fellows' Hall, on and after Tuesday, the 24th inst. until the schools open, to issue Tickets of Admission to the white schools. The hours of attendance at said office will be from 9 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m., and from 3 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m.
Non-residents of the city can send their children to the City Schools on payment of moderate tuition fees at the time of admission.
aug22 J. T. LEATH, Sup't.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1869. }

AT a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a cash dividend of five per cent, free of Government tax, from the earnings of the last three months, was declared, payable on the 15th instant.
jy10 JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

MAPS.

MAPS OF SHELBY COUNTY.

A NEW MAP of Shelby county, showing all the roads, streams, tracts of land, with names of owners, and civil districts, for sale, at the principal bookstores in the city, or by either of the undersigned.
J. H. HUMPHREYS,
aug20 SEARS & SMITH.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
DR. R. P. DICKINSON.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission & Produce Merchants,
No. 319 Front Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.
HAVING a Warehouse of our own in which we handle all Cotton consigned to us we GUARANTEE CORRECT WEIGHTS. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.
Liberal advancements made on consignments. aug4

E. EDWARDS CLARKE. THADDEUS S. ELY.
WILSON G. HARVEY.
CLARKE, ELY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 302 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS ... TENNESSEE
KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Ties, etc., which we will always sell at lowest market rates. All consignments by river insured unless otherwise instructed.
We solicit consignments of cotton, to the sale of which we devote special attention. aug17

TAYLOR & BROTHER,
Commission Merchants,
No. 45 WALNUT STREET,
CINCINNATI ... OHIO
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR
Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, Pa.
Eagle Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, Pa.
Auburn Cotton Mills, Auburn, N. Y.
Zanesville Cotton Mills, Zanesville, O.
Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.
Alberton Mills, Alberton, Md.
Delaware Manuf'g Co., Delaware, O.
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings in great variety; "Kentucky" and "Alberton" Osnaburgs Cotton, Duck and Twills for Awnings and steamboat Covers; Awning Stripes; Braided and Chandler's Wick; Cotton Yarns and Batting.
"Delaware Flax Bagging."
Sales by the package only. Correspondence invited. aug17

J. M. PATRICK. M. M. PATRICK.
J. M. PATRICK & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.
WE respectfully return our sincere thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and again solicit their business and influence the incoming season.
Bagging, Ties or Rope furnished customers, and liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton or other produce sent to us for sale. Careful attention given to filling orders for any description of merchandise.
August 20, 1869. J. M. PATRICK & CO. aug21

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are informed that we are now receiving
Full Lines
Staples of all sorts suited to their present and
Prospective Wants.
We are determined that
No Paying Merchant
Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.
Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of
The Live Merchants
Of the country.
WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
260 Main Street, Next Door
jy10 North of Peabody Hotel.

SKIRTS.

I OFFER the trade 200 dozen Memphis made Skirts, late styles, at prices beyond competition. Ladies find the latest style only in this Manufactory, 190½ Main street, near Washington. aug14

FLOUR.

Mauntel, Bulte & Co.,
Flour and Commission Merchants
No. 112 and 114 South Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
SOLE Agents for the following well-known brands of Flour, which we sell at the lowest market rates:
Patters, Rolla Steam, Mascoutah Steam, Griffittes, Highland Beauty, Saint Clair, Cantine, Campbell, Love & Co., Southern Star, Karch & Hall, Highland City, Centerville Star, St. Charles, Premium, Wester Star, Shoal Creek, Urbana, Centerville, Etc.
aug19

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

F. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL.
TERRY & MITCHELL,
EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
No. 329 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE
WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY, and are now receiving a heavy stock—the heaviest ever opened in Memphis—to which we invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS purchasing goods for the Fall and Winter trade, satisfied that in ASSORTMENTS and prices we can offer at least equal inducements with EASTERN MARKETS, especially as the greater part of our stock was brought in early in the season, and previous to the late advance. aug17

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Property Owners.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Shelby, } July Term, 1869.
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, August 18, 1869.
ORDERED, ETC., That the Clerk of the County Court be instructed to advertise in the Appeal and AVALANCHE, giving all property-owners notice that the assessments of real and personal property for State and county are now completed, and that they have the privilege of objecting to the same and endeavoring to obtain corrections during the next thirty days, by making proper application to the assessors, after which time no corrections can or will be allowed, it being necessary to place the tax-books in the Collector's hands at the earliest practicable date; and that each paper make a local notice, calling particular attention to the advertisement.
In accordance with the foregoing order of the Board, all parties desiring to know the value of their real and personal property, as assessed by the assessors of their respective districts, can obtain such information on application at this office until the 20th day of September, 1869; petitions will be received and referred to the assessors.
aug19 JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

A CINCINNATI Type Foundry Cylinder Press 33x46 inches; bearers—a $2,500 machine, in good running order; but little worn. Sold for no fault. Price, $1,000, cash.
Address JOS. B. BOYD,
aug22 25 West-Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

GINS.

PRATT'S SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. It does not break the roll nor choke with proper attention.
The attention of planters is called to the advantages of the "EUREKA GIN," being the most perfect gin ever made. It separates the hulls and bolls without mixing the particles with the lint. Those making more cotton than can be easily picked out, can gather it with the hulls and bolls and with this gin save a fourth of their crop usually left in the field. It will more than pay for itself in ginning 50 bales. A. N. Gunneson, who made the Gullett Steel Comb Gin before the war, now a planter, says:
"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating cotton on bottom lands the Eureka Gin made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This gin separates the hulls and bolls from the seed cotton, makes a good sample and is superior to every other gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Mississippi, and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect."
A. N. GUNNESON.
Mr. Pratt also makes the "Peeler Gin," intended especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton. They are tried on Peeler seed cotton before leaving the factory, to insure a good sample.
Mr. Pratt has been engaged 40 odd years in the manufacture of gins; has made and sold more than any man in America. He can furnish planters with as good a gin, made in Alabama, if not better, than those coming from the New England States.
Orders for gins from 40 to 80 saws, addressed to the care of Farrington & Howell, 268 Front Row, promptly filled. Presses and gearing put up and gins repaired by a skillful ginwright. Gum belting furnished at factory prices.
jy16d&w G. W. TRUEHEART, Agent for Daniel Pratt.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Agents for the sale of
Gullett's Steel Brush Gins
HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to hand in their orders as early as possible, to avoid disappointment.
ORGILL BROS & CO.,
Nos. 310 and 312, corner
aug1 Front and Monroe streets.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or Rent.

THE ALABAMA LIME WAREHOUSE, Nos. 187 and 189 Jefferson street.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
One fine Durham Cow, giving eighteen quarts milk daily. Also, one heavy iron axle wagon. Also, for rent, the Cottage House, 374 Beale street, eight rooms, garden, stable, etc. Rent, $30. Inquire at the house or at Lime Depot. aug17

Beautiful Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my residence on Union avenue, 2½ miles east of Memphis, on easy terms.
The tract of land contains 7 and 16-100 acres, and is most beautifully shaded with a large grove of forest trees. The improvements are in good repair.
I would exchange this property for buildings or other property. R. M. ESTES,
jy29 Nos. 15 and 17 Madison street.

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 35 miles on Memphis and Louisville Railroad from Memphis. The land is beautifully situated and has an indefinite number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the main road and is situated so it can be divided into any number of lots, with either field or forest residences. I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time; or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part or I will sell the whole together so as to give a great opportunity for speculation. Mr. T. W. Parrish and other will show the lands and lots. Communicate with me at Randolph, Tenn.
July 8, 1869. [jy8d&w] D. E. PALMER.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THAT fine, spacious Residence, situated at the rear of No. 69 Madison street. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to Mrs. A. O. Harris, corner Third and Madison, or to W. P. Proudfit, 9 Monroe street.
Ledger copy. aug13

Distillery for Sale In Little Rock, Arkansas.

A DISTILLERY APPARATUS of one hundred gallons capacity, set up ready for use, and a Steam Engine of thirty horse power attached. They can be bought very cheap, together or separately, as desired. Buildings and ground where they are now can be leased, or they can be removed.
For particulars inquire of
ELLIOTT & MILLER,
No. 2 Promenade street,
aug1 Opposite Steamboat Landing.

NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE

Marine Industrial Exhibition for the Southwest.
DR. PLOUGH, from New Orleans, respectfully informs the public that he has taken rooms at 198 Second street, near Poplar, and next door to the Lehner House, where he can be found from 9 a.m until 2 p.m., to transact business of interest connected with the above contemplated exhibition for the port and city of Memphis.
References:
The Hon. J. T. Swayne.
W. L. Trask, Esq.
Dr. E. Miles Willett.
Colonel M. C. Galloway, Editor Avalanche.
Colonel J. M. Keating, Editor Appeal.
Colonel J. R. Bingham, Editor Sun.
Colonel J. J. DuBose, Editor Ledger.
Memphis, August 18, 1869.
A committee for preliminary arrangements will be forward in a few days, of which later notice will be given. A. L. P.
aug19

Notice.

THE delinquent tax list for the 41st corporate year will be published on Friday next, when the penalty of twenty-five per cent. will accrue. Persons wishing to avoid the heavy penalty will consult their interests by coming up and settling their past due tax.
JOHN H. BOWEN,
jy27 City Tax Collector.

Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company" are hereby notified that a call of twenty-five (25) per cent of said stock is made, to be paid on or before the
15TH OF JULY,
At the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 276 Front street, up stairs. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. CUMMINS,
jy2 Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

OFFICE M. AND A. RIVER PACKET CO., LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug 9, 1869.
NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company" will be held at the office of the Company, in Kramer, Miller & Co.'s building, Little Rock, Arkansas, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of electing five directors.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
J. D. DARDEN, Secretary. aug14

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders —IN THE— Memphis & Charleston Railroad COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the next annual meeting will take place, at Huntsville, Alabama, on
Wednesday, August 25, 1869.
Stockholders and their families will be passed free, to and from Huntsville, for one day before and until one day after the close of said meeting, by presenting their Stock Certificate to the Conductor.
By order of the President.
GEO. ROBERTSON,
aug16d&w Secretary and Treasurer.

Notice.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West—J. T. Swayne, President.
BOOKS for Subscription of Stock to the above named Company are now open at their office, No. 12 Jefferson street, where all persons desirous of subscribing to the Capital Stock, in land or money, are requested to call.
A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.
Memphis, August 9, 1869. aug10

COSMETIC.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.
The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.
Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm.
Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress hair. jy31

COAL AND WOOD.

J. J. McCARDY,
Dealer in Coal and Wood,
Office, 247 Second street, bet. Court and Jefferson.
HAS for sale the best Pittsburg coal and the best quality of seasoned cordwood. aug19

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY : : : AUGUST 25, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

News in Brief.

The County Commissioners had a meeting yesterday.

John Hinchley was elected constable for the Fourteen Civil District.

Temperance barbecues are becoming popular in the rural districts.

Marie Coleman was fined two dollars yesterday by Justice Williams for an assault on Mrs. Clark.

Only three arrests were made by the First Precinct police up to midnight—two drunks and one gambling case.

The County Commissioners on Monday done nothing save approve the bonds of H. F. Hill as Notary Public.

The two negroes in jail under sentence of death are in the same cells that were occupied by Galvin and Moody.

The fifth of September will be, according to the Jewish calendar, the beginning of the year 5630. A jolly old world it is.

The proceedings of the Memphis Commercial Convention, in pamphlet form, is to be had free at the Chamber of Commerce hall.

T. B. Mynott, recently elected Magistrate, qualified by filing his bond of five hundred dollars for the proper performance of the duties of his office.

Seven hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated to Captain Boughner, County Registrar, as a compensation for his arduous duties during the weeks preceding the election.

What is to be done with our convicts? is becoming an alarming question. We are about to send off another batch of about twenty in a day or two. There are four hundred of these already in the penitentiary idle.

Keno opened again on Monday night in El Dorado Hall, but only flourished a brief space. The police captured the proprietor last night while the game was going on. He put up one hundred dollars as forfeit, and keno is "incorrect."

A young scamp attempted to cut loose the boat Ivanhoe, belonging to the Memphis Club, from her moorings at the foot of Union street, yesterday. He was detected before he got her out in the stream, but he managed to escape.

A gentleman, anxious to allay the fears of the people in reference to the present condition of Moody, assures us that he saw him buried on the evening of the execution, and that no apprehensions need be entertained as to his death. This is comforting.

A family, consisting of father and mother and one boy, all the way from the Cherokee Nation, Georgia, arrived in town a couple of days since in search of a well-to-do relative who had written for them, as they allege. They are being accommodated with lodgings at the Adams street station-house. They traveled here on foot.

The rain which fell here on Monday night was quite general for fifty or sixty miles south and east of us. The shower, though not heavy, nor accompanied by a sensible diminution of the extraordinary heat which has prevailed for over a week, yet will do a good deal of service to the crops.

Here is the way the "deah ewee-chers" used to do in olden times:

"She rose up from delicious sleep,
And put away her soft brown hair."

Now-a-days the process is reversed, and the "soft brown hair," "silken tresses," etc., are "put away" before they retire to "delicious sleep."

Mr. J. H. Cash writes us a letter giving precise facts in reference to the manner in which the "heroic girl," Miss Shaw, performed that great action on Island 40. It does not materially differ from our account of it, but says that it occurred nearly a month ago, and that Miss Shaw has been living in the Bateman family nearly two years.

Citizens going North will find files of the DAILY AVALANCHE at the rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society, corner of Bank and Broad streets, Newark, during the recess of the Board of Trade of that city, where Robert S. Swords, Secretary to the Society, will be happy to extend to them all the courtesies that may be in his power.

We learn that up to the change in the weather yesterday, the horses, both in town and country, were the victims of a peculiar complaint, supposed to come from the excessive heat. We are assured that one in five of these animals were laid up with it. The change of temperature yesterday and the rain had a sensibly beneficial effect.

We learn from the Sardis (Mississippi) *Locomotive* that Dr. W. H. I'Anson will deliver his admirable lecture on the atmosphere at Sardis, on Thursday evening next, in aid of the construction of a church building for the use of the Methodist congregation of that pleasant little city. We wish the worthy lecturer the fullest measure of success, as well on his own account as because of the noble purpose toward which his efforts are directed.

The affairs of the colored Baptist Association came to a close Monday night. The new and extensive building where the protracted meetings have been held was crowded. The business and ceremonies of the week were ended by the participation in the Lord's Supper. The proceedings were characterized throughout by good feeling and much harmony. The association are elated with the success of their efforts.

We have received two communications commenting on the character of a local article. We are much obliged for the kindness of our friends, and regret that the name in full of the writer was not given. The suggestions of our patrons are good, and will be carried out. The thousand cares and labors of our position will now and then occasion faults and errors; but we will always be happy to hear the advice and counsel of our friends and patrons, and to act upon it.

An important question came up before Judge Foute, of the Municipal Court in Chambers, yesterday. The question was in regard to the jurisdiction of the court in regard to using a writ in the case of Col. Thomas Dickens, who was indicted at the present term of the Criminal Court for the alleged murder of Wade H. Bolton. Colonel Gantt, Colonel A. J. Kellar and Mr. Chambers appeared in support of the application, and Major Beecher, Mr. John Hallum and Colonel John Bullock for the respondents. The argument was not closed yesterday, and will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning.

Another counterfeit $10 greenback has found its way into circulation. This specimen is one that is well calculated to deceive the general public, as the engraving, in respect to workmanship and general effect, presents just as good an appearance as the genuine. Two points of difference, however, will suffice those who examine to detect the spurious bill. First, the whole plate is about an eighth of an inch longer than the genuine; second, the words "ten dollars" are further from the lower edge of the plate in the counterfeit than the genuine, so that in the counterfeit the green ink shows about three-sixteenths of an inch below the words "ten dollars," whereas in the genuine the green ink only shows about one-sixteenth of an inch below. Notwithstanding these considerable differences, the general appearance of the bill is so good that, without a genuine bill to compare with, it would pass, five times out of six, without detection.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HARDWARE. Particular attention is called to the sale to-day, by Oscar Wooldridge, Assignee in Bankruptcy, at 11½ Union street. Large quantity of best Licking iron, hollow-ware, saws, hatchets, hinges, mechanics' tools, and a large assortment of bolts and other goods.

The eagle hitched up to the pedestal of Old Hickory's bust, in the Park, like an unruly calf preparing for the slaughter, seems to suffer from the heat. A number of the humane make him the object of much commisseration. One philanthropic old gentleman offered five dollars to any one who would cut him loose yesterday. Why not make a cage out of a large dry goods box, and keep the poor bird from breaking his other leg.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

A Tobacco Association Organized.

A meeting of the leading dealers in tobacco was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the organization of a Tobacco Association, with the view of establishing a permanent tobacco market in this city. All the leading houses were represented, and the greatest interest taken in the proceedings.

On motion, Dr. R. S. Jones, of Jones Brothers, was unanimously called on to preside, and Captain W. L. Trask requested to act as Secretary.

THE TOBACCO MARKETS OF MEMPHIS AND OTHER CITIES.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, intimated that the Secretary, Captain Trask, had prepared certain statistics relative to the condition of the tobacco market of Memphis previous to the war, and the condition of the tobacco markets in other cities, which he would request him to submit to the meeting.

Tobacco agents recently in the employ of New York houses, have informed me that the Empire City is fast losing her tobacco trade, and that it is gradually turning into its former channel, and in spite of us in its course to future markets it will pass through or within a few miles of our city. In 1860 we received in this city 2500 hogsheads of tobacco, and in 1861 the receipts had increased to 3436 hogsheads, as is to be seen on the records of this Chamber.

The United States has shipped to Europe since last November 99,500 hogsheads. Of this New Orleans has exported 25,000; New York, 48,000; Baltimore, 82,000; Virginia, 400; Boston, 1100; and Philadelphia has handled during the year 35,000 hogsheads. Receipts at Louisville since April last have been 10,186, and during the season 40,000 hogsheads. Paducah has received 12,439; Clarksville about the same; and Evansville about 3500; New Orleans, 25,000; Baltimore, since January 1st, 28,051. Baltimore has exported since Janury 1st 24,309 hogsheads—8000 more than last year.

The geographical position of Memphis makes her the natural outlet for all that part of Western Tennessee, Central and part of Western Kentucky, where is grown a large share of the best tobacco raised in the United States. The Memphis and Ohio railroad passes through this tobacco country, and affords cheap transportation, offering to carry tobacco at $3 40 per hogshead from Paris, and at lower rates from points this side, while diverging lines will make favorable tariff rates. The Mississippi River railroad, of which Colonel Mitchell is President, will pass directly through the heart of a rich tobacco region. Paducah don't want the road built, fearing much of the travel they now control will be diverted to this point. If our people display the same energy and enterprise to bring the trade it will come. Other cities and towns are doing everything to increase their business in this and other respects, while Memphis merchants sit in their doorways and wait for business to come to them. If it comes, all right. If it don't, they grumble and growl about dull times. Regular trade must eventually seek its legitimate channel, and the natural advantages of our city will bring a part of the tobacco business to us whether we want it or not. The receipts at New Orleans during the past season are nearly double her receipts of the previous year. New York has shipped but 48,000 hogsheads this year, while the year before she controlled nearly the entire tobacco trade of the country.

Freights from here to New Orleans are reasonable, by either rail or river, and the introduction of barge lines and large freighting steamers is attracting the attention of shippers of Western produce from every direction. It is thus indisputable that our natural advantages are superior to any other point, and nature is bound to restore to us a portion of the trade lost to us by the events of war.

There are at least twenty merchants of this city familiar with and desirous of engaging in the tobacco business. Several are now members of this Chamber of Commerce (all ought to be) and several appear in the delinquent list.

All should become members and then organize a distinct "Tobacco Trade Association," to promote the interests of the business, and give expression to opinions that may be of general benefit. It will cost but little, and the object in view could be carried out better in this way than any other.

The sale of tobacco at Evansville, Indiana, was unknown two years ago. Lee Gardenr and Colonel R. M. Martin, of West Tennessee, went there without capital, to open a market. I saw Mr. Gardner here in Memphis, before he opened, and he told me his plans. He was ridiculed for his impudence, and derided by the people of Paducah. Gordon had a few heads of tobacco sent to Evansville, and put it up at auction, for sale. A single bidder appeared, and a carpenter was hired to drop his plane to compete for the tobacco. Thus the first sale was made, but last season Gardner sold 4000 heads of tobacco, and this year he has every promise of selling 7000. They now have a regular Tobacco Trade Association at Evansville.

Philadelphia, two years ago, had no tobacco market, and her total shipments to Europe for 1866 were reported at only ten hogsheads. She organized a Tobacco Association, and the past year handled 35,000 hogsheads. Now the trade prospers, as does also the Association. Cairo and Paducah have the same kind of Associations, and that of the last named city is much exercised at this time because of the attention already turned toward this city as a future market, and of recent efforts to reopen the trade here. Buyers will come where the tobacco comes, and if you get up this Association the tobacco can be brought, and there is no doubt but we will then soon receive our legitimate share of the crop of the adjacent country. I cannot see why we should not receive much of the tobacco that is now sold at Clarksville and Nashville. We are nearer their ultimate destination, and it is only turning in its regular course to come here first.

But the mere writing of circulars will not bring tobacco here. You have got to form an association, offer premiums, obtain bidders to start the thing, make and report actual sales, and when this is done the tobacco trade controlled here before the war will be restored to us.

Mr. Clark was gratified to listen to the valuable statistics just read by the secretary. He was in favor of a circular being printed for general distribution among the planters of tobacco, showing the advantages of Memphis as a market. He referred to the tobacco markets of New Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and then went on to refer to the necessity of having the inspection laws similar to those of New Orleans, where the Inspector was responsible for every hogshead of tobacco he inspected. They could, however, go on as they had been doing, and endeavor to get the law amended at the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. W. H. Cherry said that he was not in the tobacco business, but he thought it would be better in the first place to get the tobacco here, and then they could talk about the inspection afterward.

The Chairman said he had been requested, by some of the gentlemen present, to make a few remarks on the subject of forming a Tobacco Association in Memphis. He believed that it was in the year 1859 that the first attempt was made to establish a tobacco market in Memphis. He was one of the first to take the matter in hand at that time, and he was ready to do so again. He did not think that an address would be all that would be necessary to do to secure tobacco for this market. They would require to form an association, offer premiums, and send some competent person among the planters to point out the advantages of the Memphis market.

Short speeches were made by Messrs. Dickinson, Haynes, Cherry, Clark, Ackerman, Witherspoon, Frank, Dr. Bates and others, on the necessity of forming an association.

Dr. Bates moved that the meeting do now proceed to form a Tobacco Association, and that Messrs. Dickinson, Irvine, Ackerman and the Secretary be appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association. Carried.

The following entered their names as members of the Association, and the secretary was requested to canvass the city for members: Dickinson, Williams & Co., Edmonds, Todd & Co., E. P. Bates & Co., Clark & Smith, A. D. Witherspoon, R. A. Clark, T. B. Haynes & Co., Jones Brothers, E. Ackerman and F. W. Irvine & Co.

The meeting then adjourned till three o'clock, afternoon, on Friday.

IMMIGRATION.

Address by W. B. Donoho, Esq.

The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

MEMPHIS, August 24, 1869.

W. B. DONOHO, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* As the subject of immigration is one that is now exercising the whole South, and one in which this whole community is peculiarly interested, and knowing the deep and active interest manifested by yourself in forwarding this desirable object, we shall be pleased to hear from you, at such place and time as may meet your earliest convenience, a recital of your recent three months' canvass of the Northwestern States.

Yours truly,
HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,
SCHOOLFIELD & HANNAUER,
D. H. TOWNSEND,
T. A. NELSON,
W. H. CHERRY,
E. M. APPERSON,
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
J. F. FRANK & CO.,
And others.

MEMPHIS, August 24, 1869.

Messrs. T. A. Nelson, W. H. Cherry and others:

GENTLEMEN—With great pleasure will I undertake, in my humble way, to comply with your wish as expressed in your communication of this date before me, and will indicate as the place and time the Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday next, at eight o'clock p.m.

Very truly yours,
W. B. DONOHO.

SENT TO JAIL FOR ALLEGED THIEVING.—On Monday evening a gentleman from the country, named J. C. Blackwood, was in the city with the intention of purchasing a horse. On account of the heat and by reason of not knowing the city very well, he employed a hack to drive round to the different livery stables in town. The hackman he engaged was named Creamer, with whom, on the box, rode a man by the name of Vance. These two made themselves officious. They rode through the city extensively, and it appears had some drinking in the way of business. Toward evening Mr. Blackwood ordered the hack to be driven to the Commercial Hotel, where he was stopping. Instead of going there the hackmen drove countryward until they came to a lonesome part of the road, when they dismounted from the box and proceeded, as Mr. Blackwood states, to rifle him of his money—$500. The police, when informed of the robbery, knew immediately who had done the deed, and the two confreres were arrested about one o'clock yesterday morning. They were brought before Justice Millard for examination. The case was postponed until to-morrow by reason of the State not being ready to prosecute. Creamer and Vance were sent to jail in default of finding $2000 bail.

WEATHERISTIC.—The storm king rushed into our streets yesterday with dripping locks and puffing pleasantries into the glad faces of the parched-up citizens. For nearly two hours before one o'clock he gave notice of his coming by his loud mutterings in the east, and the gay flashes of his eye which shot athwart the lowering heavens as the love-light of a god. He came along in his imperial car growling, and rushed into our streets like a clownish fury. He set the dust and the dead leaves gyrating fantastically, and playing tricks that made the children laugh. Over the hot roofs of the houses, through the dirty alley ways and along the smooth pavement of the great streets he sped along, and he blew like a burly north-easter in October. He started from the arctic circle, surrounded by a galaxy of frozen beauties, and lungs well inflated with frosty airs, but before he reached down here the frozen beauties and cold airs became modified, even as a dish of ice-cream that has been an hour eaten. He took his departure last night by balloon.

THE BOLIVAR BULLETIN.—Our old friend Mose R. Parish, Esq., one of our most talented and sprightly country journalists, has again taken the tripod of the *Bolivar Bulletin*, and is out in the following address to the merchants of Memphis: "Having resumed the management of the *Bolivar Bulletin*, and desiring to renew the favors and courtesies of the past, we would ask from the merchants of Memphis a share of their advertising patronage, believing that we can bring their business prominently before the people of this section, and thus, as in days of bygone time, assist in securing for the Bluff City what rightfully belongs to her—the trade of West Tennessee. The old patrons and friends of the *Bulletin* can testify to the earnest manner in which we have labored for them and the prosperity of their city. We shall duplicate in the future, and would most respectfully ask them to forward their business cards for publication as soon as possible, as the season is now rapidly approaching.
"M. R. PARRISH,
"Editor Bolivar Bulletin."

THE DOG COLLAR BUSINESS.—The account which got into the AVALANCHE yesterday morning, in reference to the dog collar business was incorrect, and calculated, as we learn, to do injury to the reputation of a respectable gentleman. The facts are: the dog was at the residence of a friend, whence he was enticed away, and the collar (a silver one, which cost twelve dollars) taken from his neck. Minnie Gray was arrested for being concerned in the abstraction, and put under $2000 bond. When the collar was taken from the dog he ran home without it, and the owner had a two days' search for it, at the end of which time a lady who had seen the dog enticed into Minnie Gray's house informed the owner of her suspicions. It was this circumstance which led to Minnie's arrest.

THE MACON AFFAIR.—The reports from Macon indicate everything quiet. The Sheriff of Fayette county sent the following dispatch to town yesterday. It is evidently a precautionary measure against any further disturbance:

LAFAYETTE, August 24—11:05 a.m.

To Officer Commanding Troops at Memphis:

Please send to Macon, Tennessee, *via* Lafayette Depot, twenty-five United States soldiers immediately, to maintain peace.

W. H. HESTER,
Sheriff Fayette county.

Passengers by the ten o'clock train, last night, report things settled down again.

SUCCESSFUL MEDICINES.—Edward Wilder & Co., of Louisville, are compounders of medicines whose curative qualities in cases peculiar to our Southern climate have gained for them a wide-spread popularity. The stomach bitters which are made up at their house has been very successful, not only in curing all that class of fevers that arise from an abnormal state of the bile, but also in preventing such complaints. The fall season is generally rife in diseases of that nature, and those who are preparing precautionary measures against their attacks would do a sensible thing to test Wilder's medicines.

LADIES, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade.
M. KRAUS & CO.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

WANTED—By a gentleman and lady, a small cottage house with two rooms and a kitchen, within ten or fifteen minutes walk of Court Square. Address "R. B. H.," AVALANCHE office. 6t

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

EXCURSION OF THE MEMPHIS ROWING CLUBS.

Midnight Scene on the Mississippi. Reception of the Crews at Helena—Their Return.

A gentleman who participated in the excursion of the Memphis Rowing Clubs to Helena furnishes the following graphic sketch of their adventures by moonlight on the Mississippi. The excursionists got back on Monday:

On Saturday evening the flatboat at the foot of Union street presented an aspect different from the usual even tenor of its way. Members of the various boat clubs moved hither and thither in their handsome aquatic costumes. Hampers, jars, baskets and sundry mysterious-looking parcels were pouring in from all parts of town. When we arrived on the scene said articles were being rapidly stowed away, both fore and aft, in the handsome boats Lurlie, of the Chickasaw, and DeSoto, of the Memphis Club. We regretted to learn that the two other clubs, from the illness of some of their respective crews, were obliged to withdraw at the last hour.

The brave crews of the boats already mentioned were not, however, to be deterred by anything; and so at about 6:40 p.m. Commodore Bill Worsham gave the order to give way, and the Chickasaws, in whose boat we were comfortably seated aft, shot ahead out into the current, followed gallantly by the DeSoto. As we swept rapidly down the river we were in a position to take a survey of both boats. In the bow of the Lurlie we saw a barrel of beer, and beside it a large jar of what we afterward found to be excellent coffee. Aft of our position were two hampers filled, as we discovered at a later period, with choice viands. Our consort was equally well supplied with refreshments, and altogether the crews felt that they were in a position to pull ninety miles without being boarded by hunger or thirst. We must here confess that, having had considerable experience in the endurance and motive power of oarsmen, the bare idea of undertaking to pull ninety miles was somewhat astounding, as it certainly was a feat in aquatics never before in our experience having had a parallel. But as we noticed the play of muscle as the oarsmen bent to their oars, and timed the long sweeping stroke of the Chickasaw at twenty-eight a minute, we became more hopeful of its success. Without drawing parallels, we would state that the DeSoto pulled an average Cambridge stroke, while the Lurlie showed more of Oxford. Respecting the relative capacities of the two crews we state, once for all, that we instituted no comparison. Each had six oarsmen, who pulled well and displayed an indomitable pluck and resolution, of which Memphis may feel proud.

As we reached the broad sheet of water in front of President's Island, a splendid sunset scened opened before us. The placid waters were lit up by the last beams of the setting sun, and reflected gorgeous and varying tints that the hand of man can never picture. It was very beautiful. We have seen sunsets on the Rhine, but never to equal this. As if to highten the effect, the broad moon at this juncture rose up through the trees on the opposite shore, slowly and majestically mingling her pale beams with the gathering twilight. Every man present felt the beauty of the hour; but, alas! it is not far enough away from Memphis to be worth going to see such a sunset. As we swept through the eastern channel of President's Island the stars began to shine out, and the deep silence of the night was broken only by the plash of the oars. We had made thirteen miles within the first hour.

Having started without supper, the order to land and have supper was received with general approbation. This was effected south of Rives' Point, where our hampers were opened, our beer barrel lightened, and an innocent bottle or two emptied, while some, to whom camp life was no mystery, lighted a fire and made some good tea, but rather filled with smoke, which formed a valuable auxiliary to our coffee As guest of the Chickasaw crew, we were speedily rendered so *hors du combat* that in vain were tempting jellies and pies placed before us, and in a short time all were in a similar position. Repacking our stores, obtaining information from a German, through Fred. Gutherz, our efficient coxwain, and enjoying ourselves, we wasted two and a half hours. In high spirits we proceeded once more on our way, following the bend of the river to keep in the current.

Some of our crew now raised some popular song, and soon fifteen or sixteen hearty voices woke the echoes of the woods in a manner not often heard on those banks. Almost immediately we were hailed from the Arkansas shore opposite Major Scanlan's, probably by that hospitable gentleman and some of his friends, too, recently ashore, to do so again. With three ringing cheers for Major Scanlan we pursued our course, enlivened with songs, in which both crews joined, and interlarded with some good specimens of regular yarns. We passed, and in each case saluted, several boats coming up stream, but being unable to find any point of departure we were unable to calculate the rate we made. The want of a pilot was now felt, and there is little doubt that we lengthened our journey fully thirty miles from being unable to take the shortest course.

The snags sometimes loomed up very threateningly in front, but we avoided them till we came to what we afterward ascertained was Bordeaux chute, where, both boats holding a consultation as to the practicability of taking the channel, when an immense snag bore down on us by a counter current, striking the Lurlie before she could avoid it, and carrying us along at a rapid speed. By shifting aft, after swinging round, our boat got clear, and was quite uninjured. As the first streaks of daylight began to appear in the east we had rounded a point and got into a broad sheet of water. The stars began to fade away, one by one, and the roseate flush of morning to deepen in the east. The sight was grander than the sunset, for its loveliness was ever increasing, not fading; and few of us shall forget that magnificent sunrise.

A sleepless night and the bracing air of morning lent a desire for an early and immediate breakfast to each of us. There were undoubtedly some empty bottles thrown overboard during the night, and some gentlemen were in most hilarious spirits, but since supper no refreshments were partaken; accordingly we landed nearly opposite Austin, some twenty miles from Helena, having, as experienced river men told us, pulled about ninety miles, from keeping the banks, which we were obliged to do during the night.

Breakfast was a sumptuous repast and we did everything justice. The desire to land was, we found, much more agreeable than the idea of embarking. Breakfast must have occupied an hour and a half. Coxwain Guthers then went off on a tour of discovery to find out some one to tell us our position. The crew reclined in the shade, and nearly three hours had elapsed before we were fairly afloat.

We found now that sunrise was more agreeable than sunrays, which struck our faces, glistened off the waters and restruck us, rendering pulling an oar warm work. Ten miles within an hour, when we found ourselves alongside the two monitors lately in Memphis and now lying at the mouth of St. Francis river. The white awning looked so cool, the invitation to come aboard was so cordial, and the sun was so hot, that we gladly boarded the monitors, where some cool ice-water was to be found, and a grateful shade. We are still afraid that one or two went to sleep on the monitors, for before the idea of finishing our journey occurred, it was nearly one o'clock.

With three hearty cheers to the hospitable Captain and crew of the monitors, which were vigorously returned, we pulled through the midday glare to Helena, which we reached a little before two o'clock, rounding the sand-bar in a style as vigorous as when we left Memphis. The Lurlie, as flag-boat, ahead.

Crowds of people lined the wharf-boat to witness our arrival. Jas. C. Renkert, Esq., had the Helena brass band to play in honor of our arrival. Having washed away the marks of toil and voyage, we proceeded to the Shelby Hotel, where we had telegraphed to previously to have dinner prepared for us, which certainly was well attended to. After dinner friends were inviting us on every side that we might partake of their hospitality. Among those who extended courtesies to the clubs were J. C. Renkert, A. Frank Mulkey, Will. R. Burke, Esqs. As we were about to enjoy a refreshing nap, previous to showing the people of Helena a specimen of our pulling, the Julia arrived and could only wait fifteen minutes. As no prospect of a boat at a later hour presented itself, we were obliged to forego our engagements in Helena, a matter of sincere regret, as their kindnesses were fully appreciated and felt by us. Having got our boats aboard, we reluctantly took our leave of the people of Helena, and our three cheers were returned in a forcible manner.

Our excursion thus terminated. Our proceedings on a Mississippi packet would be very stale kind of writing. We cheered our hosts of the monitor from the hurricane deck, as we passed them, and after an absence of thirty-six hours we found ourselves home again.

Respecting the incorrect and contracted statement which appeared in the *Ledger* about the speed made by the Memphis boats, on the excursion to Helena, we would state that it totally misrepresents the rowing qualities of those fine, athletic and skillful oarsmen. During the time actually engaged in pulling, they made ten miles an hour. They had no "hard rowing." They were in no hurry to make Helena, and were about eleven hours afloat. We trust that journal will take care to be more accurate in matters involving a just pride which our clubs have in their progress and skill in aquatics.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, represented in this city by Messrs. Merritt & Weld, No. 296 Front street, general agents for the South-western Department, is doing a thriving business, and we predict for them a glorious future. The following statement, from the last number of the *Western Insurance Review*, a monthly published in St. Louis, Missouri, shows the estimation in which it is held at home, which should be a sufficient guarantee for all those seeking for an A No. 1 company; and we cordially commend a careful perusal, and then call upon the gentlemanly agents and insure your lives:

"It has frequently been our pleasure to mention the especial merits of the Life Insurance Companies under the patronage of and organized by the men of the West, but it affords us an especial pleasure to mention the peculiar merits of the above named Company, the characteristics of which are peculiar only in their excellence. Most of those who are familiar with life insurance in the West are aware that the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company was organized about two years ago, but the success that has attended its career demonstrates that it has been managed with energy, while the admirable condition of its finances shows even yet more satisfactorily that its business has been conducted with safety and prudence. Appreciating the fact that all policy-holders could not be familiar with the condition of a life company, the officers proceeded to have a special enactment passed by the Legislature of Kansas which would enable the company to make a special deposit of $100,000 for the security of its policy-holders.

"This deposit was, and is, a guarantee in all States where stringent insurance law exists; and being in conformity with the laws of this State, was of course perfectly acceptable to the Hon. Wyllys King, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of Missouri. The company has also received a certificate of authority from the Auditor of the State of Iowa to do business in that State; and has besides conformed with the laws of the State of Tennessee in making a deposit with the Auditor of $20,000 in Tennessee bonds.

"These facts show that the Missouri Valley is possessed not only of the energy requisite to a prosperous result, but that it also has the amount of capital necessary to give it a solvent standing before the several departments.

* * * * * *

"To Colonel Hector D. Mackay, the President, is due a great deal of the present flattering success. The Colonel has a financial reputation outside of his distinguished connection with the Missouri Valley Life, and it is no less to his credit that he has placed in the hands of the Insurance Department of this State so clear and satisfactory a statement of the condition of the company. And we may be prepared to expect still more favorable results at the close of its present policy year, especially as the company has been so fortunate and so prudent as to incur no death losses. [Its policies now number nearly nine hundred.] We hope that its business in the States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and California may prove remunerative according to its merits, and that its future history may be equally as admirable as the first record of its natal year."

THE RUTTER CASE.—The readers of the AVALANCHE were informed, a few days ago, by telegraph, that George R. Rutter, late President of the Tennessee National Bank, had been arrested in New York for his connection with the robbing of the school fund of the State. A requisition from Governor Senter had been forwarded to Governor Hoffman, of New York, for his extradition; but in the meantime, Rutter was brought before Judge McCune on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After hearing counsel, Judge McCune delivered an opinion to the effect that the prisoner was arrested and detained by no authority whatever. The requisition produced from the Governor of Tennessee on the Governor of New York might, if conformable to law, be made the basis of a warrant for the arrest and detention of the prisoner; but of itself, and without reserve, it afforded no authority or justification for his imprisonment. He then remarked: "Then, as it appears on the face of the return, the prisoner is held without any warrant, process, or other authority of law; but, on the contrary, is detained by mere physical force, and in violation of all the sacred safeguards of the liberty of the citizens. In this circumstance, what is my duty? The law of New York plainly prescribes it. By the *habeas corpus* act it is imposed on the officer before whom a writ of *habeas corpus* has been returned to examine into the cause of the prisoner's detention, and if it appears that he is illegally confined, forthwith to discharge him; not to remand him, nor to bail him, but forthwith to discharge him. By the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the State of New York, 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.' Now, here the party is held without any process; his detention is illegal, and I have no discretion but to discharge him. I cannot consent to detain him another moment in illegal custody. The District Attorney suggests a warrant from the Executive will arrive for the arrest and surrender of the prisoner. Very well; under that let him be taken and detained, and if there be apprehensions of his escape meanwhile, upon a proper affidavit, process for his arrest may be procured, and he may be held for extradition to Tennessee. For myself, I cannot longer be a party to his illegal imprisonment. Let the prisoner be discharged." A mandate was issued on Friday for Rutter's arrest, and forwarded by mail to New York. The District Attorney was notified of the fact by telegraph, and in all likelihood Rutter is again in custody, and will arrive in Tennessee.

We call the attention of our country readers to the card of Messrs. Nelson & Titus, cotton factors, in our advertising columns. They are successors to the firm of Titus & Co., long established in the cotton trade in Memphis. The reputation of the old house will not suffer under its new title. Customers and cotton-growers will find no change from the safe and solid business habits of the old firm.

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.
M. KRAUS, & CO.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

IUKA SPRINGS.

Valuable Hints to Mercantile Men—Affairs at the Springs—Chances for Nice Young Men—Crowds of Beauty—The Belle of the Valley, Etc.

IUKA SPRINGS, August 21, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: It is very evident from the increasing interest which Memphis merchants are giving to securing trade from this quarter, by their advertisements in the AVALANCHE and otherwise, that they are waking up to the necessity of energetic efforts at competing with the great rival cities in this vicinity. The crops promise to be very large and profitable to the planters throughout the rich section of country that lies east of this place, and occupying nearly all the rich and arable surface of the Tennessee Valley in Alabama. Northern Mississippi, also, will yield splendid and remunerative crops of corn and cotton, and if a sufficient amount of labor can be secured to save it, there will be much money put in circulation throughout this section, in exchange for their products.

To secure the rich and profitable traffic that will result from this, the cities of St. Louis, Louisville and Nashville are making strong efforts to absorb all the profitable results. To this end these cities have had a vast number of representatives throughout all this section, and by thorough canvassing and advertising, they are presenting the claims of their houses to the people in such a manner that a good business must necessarily follow. Even the goodly, young and vigorous villages of Paducah and Evansville have made vigorous strides into the affections of these people. Their gentlemanly and earnest working agents have come here, and whilst giving a moiety of time to the pleasure of this resort, kept their business inducements moving to great advantage among the merchants.

As there is always an object in statements of this kind I will explain mine, so that the dullest comprehension and the most close-fisted penny-wise-and-pound-foolish merchant in Memphis may profit thereby, and work to the interests of your city. It is that they have yet time for three or four weeks of a hot season, during which there will be comparatively little business done in Memphis, for these merchants to send out into this country keen, active, busy agents to represent the various interests of that great commercial center. These coming at this late hour will have the greater advantage of being the last counsel in the case, and will not only undo much of the work which the previous agents have done, but will also receive much of the trade which should naturally seek Memphis.

It is generally understood that the late election in Tennessee has inspired the people with fresh confidence in the greatness of the future, and that a season of unparalleled prosperity is certain to ensue. With such a grand promise to invite the fostering influence of every species of industrial and commercial interests, there will be a general tendency to enlarging the sphere and area of trade, and there will be also much more security to traders, so that they will be induced to seek for customers where hitherto the prospect of profits was doubtful. Hence, in anticipation of this good time, it is necessary for your people to bestir themselves in securing, at as early a date as possible, the attention of the people hereabouts, and offer inducements to them to buy in Memphis the articles which they now purchase in the border cities.

In the Iuka *Gazette*, which is published here, you will notice that a large number of prominent merchants in those rival cities have lately inserted advertisements, until the paper has assumed the thriving and cheerful appearance of a representative of a busy community. It is very justly entitled to all this, and I suggest its appearance, the character of its advertisements, and its rapidly increasing circulation to the attention of your readers. Those who are interested may use this means of reading the character of the people of this vicinity to great advantage. The *Gazette* is edited with wonderful ability, and that it has a vast and rapidly increasing influence is made evident to me every day. The trenchant pen is made an immense power in this quarter by the hand of Dr. Davis, the able editor of the paper. He wields the falchion of the fourth estate with a strength and vigor that is telling terribly on the strength of Radicalism in this State. He fights on principles, and by his decision and forcible arguments wields an immense influence.

As I will leave this charming resort within a few days, you will oblige me by letting me express to your readers who may be interested in the information, that they will find in Dr. James S. Davis, the physician at these Springs, one of the best doctors whom it has ever been my good fortune to know. He combines with the qualities of a splendid, practical ability, the energy and studious habits of a man who keeps up with his profession in all the improvements of the age. His success and general excellence as a physician, combined with his personal popularity, especially with ladies, make this utterance of mine only a very deserved compliment. I also owe him many thanks for his personal kindness, and take pleasure in commending the sick to his tender mercies and skill.

This resort continues to have and hold a very pleasant party, especially of ladies. The gentlemen are sufficiently few in number to be beaus, and in demand for the usual services that pertain to summering places. A few gentlemen from Memphis, especially those who wear good clothes and can dance, would be very acceptable here just now, and I hope they will come and enjoy the most delightful time they can possibly experience.

The ball last night was the scene of a large and exceedingly brilliant affair. Several very beautiful and effective ladies impressed the occasion with their very charming and memorable presence. The dance was most decidedly a very pleasant institution, and all the surroundings were exceedingly *recherche*.

Among the visitors, we especially note, for her great beauty and elegance, the Belle of the valley, Miss Ida Harris, of Courtland, Alabama. This lady is one of the most attractive, in every particular, of those who have honored this resort with their presence during the season, and with her facinating, easy manners and graceful style, she is certainly calculated to play more havoc in the field where Cupid does battle than any other who has shone brilliantly and starred a season here.

A Generous Suggestion.

The following speaks for itself:

THIRTEENTH CIVIL DISTRICT, August 22, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The law, I believe, provides that Deputy Commissioners, Judges and Clerks are allowed pay for their services in holding elections. I would suggest through your columns that we, as officers in the late election, would turn all our warrants over to Captain Boughner as a token of our appreciation in his untiring efforts to give all the people of the county an opportunity to register that were entitled to certificates.

F. C. STEPHENSON,
Deputy Com'r 13th Civil District.

Old papers, suitable for wrapping, for sale at this office by the hundred.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE, August 25, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The river still continues to recede at this point, having fallen three and a half inches in the previous twenty-four hours, being twenty-four feet five inches below the high water mark of 1867, yesterday morning. Reports from the upper rivers show that they are falling rapidly, and boats experience great difficulty in navigation. The Arkansas and White rivers are also reported falling. Business on the levee yesterday was very fair. Weather clear in the forenoon; towards two o'clock we were favored with a splendid rain, which lasted nearly two hours, and which cooled the atmosphere considerably.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer T. H. Allen, Arkansas river.
" Legal Tender, White river.
" W. R. Arthur, St. Louis.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer St. Francis, St. Francis river.
" Legal Tender, White river.
" Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" W. R. Arthur, New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The W. R. Arthur passed down last night on her way to New Orleans, with a splendid trip.

The Belle Memphis departed yesterday evening with a fair trip.

The elegant packet Legal Tender left last evening about half-past seven o'clock, with the finest trip of the season. Billy Miller went out as clerk for this trip, Jos. Elliott remaining ashore for a little recreation.

The towboat Dictator will start with the monitor Harby in tow, for New Orleans. She was anchored in front of the city yesterday.

The Lady Gay is due from above.

The elegant steamer City of Alton is due from New Orleans, and no doubt will arrive during the day.

The Minneola is the next packet due from Cincinnati. She is expected this evening, and will return on Friday.

The steamer Indiana is due from above, on her way to New Orleans.

The beautiful steamer Guidon looks well in her new dress, and no doubt will please the friends of her popular commander, Captain Clay Rice, when she enters the Arkansas trade, which will be about the middle of September next.

Captain Steve Wilkins looks well after his trip to St. Louis.

Captain W. C. Hardwick has bought the Hamilton from S. H. Tucker, at Little Rock, for $6000, and will fix her up for the Yazoo and Moon Lake trade, or to run her in Yazoo river.

Captain Dan Moore writes from Pittsburg that the hull for his new steamer will be launched in ten days, and that he expects to have her ready for business early in November.

J. T. Graves, of Dubuque, has received an order for 30,000 bushels of wheat from France, which will go to its destination via New Orleans.

An Evansville dispatch says: "The Charleston, in the hands of the United States Marshal for the past two or three days, to-day got up steam to pump out, and after having performed that duty, she asked permission of the representative of the United States Marshal on board to back her stern up from against the wharf-boat. Permission was granted, and in making the attempt her head line parted, and she backed out into the river and started up stream. At a point above the city she set ashore the man that had been in charge, and he walked back to the city while the mercury was ranging at 98°."

Steamboats.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

CITY OF ALTON .... Boyd, master
This superb steamer will leave THIS DAY, August 25, at 12 m.
Tickets for all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug25

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.

MINNEOLA .... Miller, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, August 28, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug25 22½ Madison street.

Speed, Safety, Comfort.
ELLIOTT LINE.
Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet.
For Helena, DuVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Searcy, Des Arc, Augusta and Jacksonport.

THE first-class Side Wheel Passenger Steamer

Legal Tender,

JOHN D. ELLIOTT .... master
Leaves as above every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m. Connects at Jacksonport with steamer Mollie Ebert for all points on Upper White and Black rivers.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
Promenade and Jefferson streets,
aug21 Opposite Landing.

Memphis and St Louis U. S. Mail Line
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:

Steamer JULIA, Monday, August 23, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 24, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, August 26, at 5 p.m.
Steamer MARBLE CITY, Friday, August 27, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, August 28, at 5 p.m.

Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug15

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Summer Arrangement.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:

Str. OZARK .... Blaudel, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Str. W. A. CALDWELL .... Haines, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.

FORT GIBSON .... John Woodburn, master
CLARKSVILLE .... Reasoner, master
Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.

Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.

Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river.

On or about the 1st of September, the steamer W. A. Caldwell will take her place in the Line, leaving on Wednesdays, making a tri-weekly line.

The above company are now building two new boats for the Arkansas river, which will be finished about the 15th September, thus securing to their patrons a reliable tri-weekly line in high or low water.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company
White River Line.

THE following elegant Passenger Packet will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.:

NATOMA .... J. B. Davis, master

Making close connections at DuVall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock, and at Jacksonport with the steamer MOLLIE EBERT for all points on upper White and Black rivers.

The above Company have under course of construction a magnificent side-wheel steamer for this trade, which will be completed on or about the 1st of October, when she will be put in the line as the Saturday packet, the Natoma taking Thursday. Should, however, the trade demand it, there will be suitable boat put in on Thursday, until the completion of the new boat.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
aug11 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,

Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM C. PAINE, Clerk.
WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug4 22½ Madison street.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.

COMMENCING on or about the 15th of September the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer

ST. JOSEPH

Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President,
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. ju7

ELECTION.

Poplar Street Turnpike

ON MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, at four o'clock p.m., at ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.'S, there will be a meeting of the stockholders in the SHELBY COUNTY TURNPIKE COMPANY (Poplar street), for the purpose of electing seven directors and officers of said COMPANY. A full and punctual attendance is required.
W. T. AVERY,
R. A. MONTGOMERY,
J. A. CLAYTON,
FRANK TAFT,
N. CORONNA,
aug17 Commissioners.

ASSURANCE.

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit
Life Insurance Company
Of New York.

G. W. L. Crook, Manager for the States of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Company is located, and its principal office is situated in the city, county and State of New York.

The Capital Stock of the Company consists of 2,000 shares of $100 each, all paid up in cash, and securities invested .... $[illegible]

The condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, was, as follows:

ASSETS.

	Par.	Cash.	Market
U. S. 6 pr. ct. bonds, loan 1881	$225,000	$245,180 00	$267,312 [illegible]
" 6 " 5-20s reg'd	75,000	81,287 37	84,[illegible]
N. Y State 6 per cent. bonds, July, 1873	20,000	20,000 00	20,[illegible]
Brooklyn City 7 pr. ct	50,000	50,125 00	50,[illegible]
Albany " 6 "	20,000	18,200 00	18,[illegible]
Total stocks and bonds	$465,000	$414,792 37	$441,947 [illegible]

Cash on hand .... 3,105 [illegible]
" in bank 51,486 75
Interest accrued on stocks, bonds, etc. .... 3,274 [illegible]
Loans on bond and mortgage, July, recorded and being liens on fee simple .... 390,700 [illegible]
Interest due and accrued on same 2,276 21
Deferred premiums, including those due and in collection .... 130,000 [illegible]
Value of lease and personal property .... 10,000 [illegible]

Total assets of the Company .... $1,062,[illegible] 51

LIABILITIES.

Claims on Policies in process of adjustment $17,330 31
Claims on Policies resisted none
Due for taxes, rent, etc. .... 1,200 00—$ 18,530 31

RECEIPTS IN 1868.

From Premiums .... 449,[illegible]
" Interest .... 50,[illegible]
" Other sources .... [illegible]—499,126 [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1868.

For payment of claims on Life Insurance, annuities and other expenditures .... 191,[illegible]

Number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1868 3,452
Amount " " " Dec. 31, 1868, with additions .... $10,[illegible]

Interest on Capital Stock is limited by the Company's charter to seven per cent per annum.

The Company's policies are issued upon the purely Mutual System. All surplus and profits are equitably divided among the policy holders. All premiums are payable in cash. Dividends to policy holders are declared annually on the contribution plan, and are available as cash in the payment of premiums or to purchase additional insurance.

Ten thousand dollars is the limit of Insurance on a single life.

All claims under policies are payable in cash.

State of New York, County of New York, } ss.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President, and Robert A. Grannis, Secretary, of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, located at New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that they are the above-described officers of the said Company, and that, on the 31st day of December last, all the above-described assets were the absolute property of the Company aforesaid, and that the above statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31st, 1868, is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

[Signed] CHARLES H. RAYMOND.
ROBT. A. GRANNISS.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1869, as witness my hand and official seal.
Seal. [Signed] CHARLES NETTLETON,
Commissioner for Miss. in New York.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager
For West Tennessee and Mississippi Branch,
No. 279 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents and Solicitors wanted. Liberal commission paid. Apply to
jy29 GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager.

WATERING PLACES.

JOHNSON'S WELLS,

Situated Nine Miles North of Huntsville, Alabama.

HAVING taken charge of this Watering Place, I will run it for the balance of the season. There is a bar-room, tenpin alley bagatelle table and other amusements. I am fitting up a ball-room. The table shall be furnished with as good as the country affords.
J. H. KING, Proprietor.

As to the curative properties of the water read the following certificates:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 6, 1868.

G. W. LEWIS, Johnson's Wells:

DEAR SIR—I had not known the luxury of a good appetite for more than twelve months when I reached the Wells, and I suffered much from the common terrible disease—Dyspepsia. Before a week elapsed, my appetite was voracious, and my digestion equal to my appetite, and I am satisfied by experience that the water has extraordinary curative properties in Dyspepsia, Dropsy and disorders of the bowels. It is also more palatable and much cooler than most mineral waters. I believe it possesses as much virtue as any mineral water in the country, and that time will prove it.
Respectfully, C. C. CLAY.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 19, 1865.

MESSRS. LEWIS & KING:

SIRS—I feel pleasure in giving a certificate. My complaint might have been termed chronic jaundice, which was fast resolving into dropsy. When I came to you my condition was truly sad, and my hope of so early an eradication of so long seated a distemper was forlorn. I hope you will succeed. Your waters have certainly wonderful curative powers. To all who have chronic diarrhea, dyspepsia, or kidney complaints, I cheerfully recommend your Wells.
Respectfully, SAM'L L. ROBERTSON.

MERIDIANVILLE, ALA., August 3, 1869.

I was afflicted with scrofula in 1866, and attended the Wells at Johnson's, and was greatly benefited. I have no symptoms of the disease now.
Respectfully, J. B. FISK.
aug12

HARDWARE, ETC.

Edward M. Everitt & Co.,
12 UNION STREET,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE,
AGENTS FOR

The American Needle Cotton Gin and Condenser.
The Diamond Hulling and Grinding Mills.
The (one dollar) Hand Corn Sheller.
D. F. Tiemann & Co.'s Paints and Colors.
S. P. Smith & Sons' English and Domestic Varnishes.
Cooper's celebrated Glues, Gelatine and Machinery Oils.
English breech-loading Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.
Thomas Tapling & Co.'s English Carpets, Muslins, etc.
Imported Wines, Brandies and Liquors of all kinds.
Messrs. Keep Bros.' Birmingham and Sheffield Wares.
Frederick Braby & Co.'s Galvanized Iron Roofing.
Walhan & Co.'s Marble Mantles, Monuments, etc.

Samples and price lists of the above can be had at our office. aug11

BANKS.

Union and Planters' Bank
OF MEMPHIS.

Authorized Capital, - $1,000,000
Subscribed Capital, - - $671,300

Sixty per cent. of the subscribed Capital Stock will be in cash at Commencement, and privilege retained of calling the balance within four months.

WILL open to do a General Banking Business, on

SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

At No. 16 Madison street, until completion of their new building, at No. 11 Madison street.

Prompt attention given to collections and remittances.

New York Exchange now for sale.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Farrington, of Memphis, Tenn.
J. J. Rawlings, " "
C. B. Church, " "
John Johnson, " "
G. W. Goyer, " "
Wm. B. Greenlaw, " "
W. B. Galbreath, " "
Napoleon Hill, " "
A. Vaccaro, " "
Joseph Bruce, " "
Z. N. Estes, " "
M. L. Meacham, " "
Wm. A. Williamson, of Somerville,
Jas. A. Rogers, of Brownsville,
Nathan Adams, of Stanton Depot,

OFFICERS.

WM. M. FARRINGTON, Pres't.
W. A. WILLIAMSON, Vice-Pres't.
aug21 S. P. READ, Cashier.

WANTED.

Wanted.

AGENTS FOR BIBLE LYRICS, an entirely new work that has been in active preparation for over 20 years; cordially indorsed by leading clergymen of all the principal denominations. For a 16 page Circular, giving full particulars, with sample pages, and a sample of the elegant full-page engravings with which the work will be embellished, address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. aug18d&w

Wanted to Rent.

TWO or three hundred acres of good farming land, with or without improvements. Address FARMER,
71 Adams street corner of Third,
ag 5 Memphis.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Vinson & Donohue is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.
T. M. VINSON,
JNO. DONOHUE.
Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy13

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	2:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Through Express	10:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Junction accommodation	9:10 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
"		2:45 p.m.
Somerville	9:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.

Junction accommodation train makes connections South with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, 29 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:30 p.m.	7 a.m.
Night Express	2:30 a.m.	3 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 287½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	2:45 p.m.	11:40 a.m.
Express (daily)	5:00 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 287½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibusses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 287½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest City .... 6 00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield .... 9 30 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield .... 3 00 p.m.
Arrive at Forest City .... 7 30 p.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at .... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at .... 2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at .... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at .... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at .... 3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at .... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at .... 3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at .... 2.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 2.30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at .... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 6.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Jacksonport, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at .... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at .... 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at .... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at .... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at .... 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at .... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at .... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at .... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at .... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at .... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive at .... 9.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELGACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight 2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address 2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6 4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9 6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20 .... 10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30 .... 15 "
" " $30 " " $40 .... 20 "
" " $40 " " $50 .... 25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1865: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc., and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; and for every additional rate of 4 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, [illegible] unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, 8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are: Cents.

On domestic letters 15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each 8
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line, or Prussia closed Mail, each .... [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, August 24, 1869.

The general market presented more animated features to-day, in consequence of a moderate accession of country orders, and prices of most articles of merchandize were firmer, which was in part due to a further improvement in gold. The rain of last night was followed by a more agreeable temperature. It was very heavy for miles to the south and east, and has doubtless proved highly beneficial to the crops, which were suffering greatly from the effects of the dry, heated term. The receipts of produce and general merchandize comprised only 94 pkgs ale, 14 bales cotton, 10 bbls crackers, 146 sks corn, 4 coops chickens, 6 crates cabbages, 3 pkgs eggs, 847 bbls flour, 5 bbls grease, 25 pkgs groceries, 5 bbls onions, 10 bbls potatoes, 12 bdls saddlery and 200 kegs white lead, the bulk of which came in by river.

The money market was very quiet and presented no feature of interest beyond a demand for New Orleans exchange at par, for the use of bankers. It was held generally at ¼@½ premium. Eastern exchange was quiet and steady, bankers buying at par and selling at ¼ premium. The demand for money has been less active so far this week, but bankers can find ample employment for their means, and are not disposed to extend accommodations to other than regular customers.

Gold was in moderate request, and dealers took hold freely at 131¼ whenever an opportunity was presented, while a banker allowed 132 on a bag of $2700. It opened in New York at 132¼, and closed at 132⅛.

In scrips, etc., there was more stir, though it was on a small scale. County is in demand at 67@68 and dealers sell at 70. Police scrip is most in request and brings 90, dealers selling at 92. City balances and coupons are dull and nominally 75@77 buying and 78@80 selling.

We learned of no movement in stocks or bonds, and in fact there were none on the market. In New York Government securities opened firm but were dull on second call, and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	122¾@122⅞
5-20s of '62	123¼@123⅜
5-20s of '64	121⅞@122
5-20s of '65	122¼@122⅜
5-20s, new, of '65	120⅛@120¼
5-20s, new, of '67	120⅜@120½
5-20s, new, of '68	120¼@120⅜
10-40 bonds	111⅞@112
Pacific 6s	110 @110⅛

Railway and express shares were dull, though few were offered, and closed as follows:

Canton	58
Western Union Telegraph	37⅛
Quicksilver	16
Pacific Mail	78
Adams Express	57
Wells & Fargo Express	19
American Express	38
United States Express	64
Merchants' Union Express	10
New York Central	197½
Erie	29
Hudson	178½
Reading	98½
Michigan Central	130
Michigan Southern	108⅛
Illinois Central	143
Cleveland and Pittsburg	103
Chicago and N. W	84⅜
Chicago and N. W. preferred	96¼
Cleveland and Toledo	106
Rock Island	116⅝
St. Paul	78⅜
St. Paul preferred	86
Fort Wayne	151⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	34½

Erie was quoted 29 on the street.

According to a Washington letter, very general and important revisions of the whisky regulations will be issued in a few days by Commissioner Delano. They are for the purpose of carrying into effect the provision of the law of April 10 last, and to reconcile some apparent conflict between certain sections of the old law. The new regulations give collectors much more perfect check upon rectifiers, as heretofore stamps were authorized to be issued to rectifiers merely at their request, the collector having no means of knowing that the stamps issued for rectified spirits compared with their purchases of tax-paid highwines. Under these new regulations, he can only obtain stamps for rectified spirits sufficient to cover the actual number of proof gallons which he has previously reported to have purchased for rectification. This gives the revenue officers a degree of control over rectifiers similar to that now had over distillers. Compounders are treated as rectifiers, and obliged to use rectifiers' stamps, instead of wholesale stamps, but as the means of distinguishing their particular brands of mixed spirits they are allowed to affix their trademarks conspicuously to packages in addition to the Government marks. The rules are complete, allowing the wholesale dealer who buys highwines or rectified spirits to sell in original packages without restamping or regauging, but, if changed into packages of four gallons or upward, they must be restamped. By the new rules, when the rectifier receives highwines from the distiller he must report to the Collector when bought, number of packages, name of distiller, serial number of tax-paid stamp, date when paid, district from which received, and number of proof gallons. Upon this the gauger is ordered to inspect, and, after rectification, to issue stamps for the number of proof gallons first reported, if he finds the report correct.

Cotton Market.

Only 15 bales, or thereabouts, were on the market, and these were greedily taken up at a basis of 32@32½c for low middling, which was the best grade offered. Good ordinary brought 30@31c and ordinary was sold at 28@28½c. The New York and Liverpool markets were strong, and the former was better for future delivery.

COTTON STATEMENT.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, August 24, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	14	
Received previously	247,552	247,566
		247,613
Exported to-day	14	
Exported previously	247,551	247,565
Stock at noon this day		48

Receipts per Memphis and Charleston railroad, 2 bales; river, 12.

Exports per river, 14 bales.

The New York *Chronicle* of Saturday says:

We have received reports the past week from almost every section of the cotton-growing States. Taken together they may be said to fully confirm the favorable accounts we have heretofore published, furnishing as they do excellent promise of a yield considerably in excess of the season just closing. At the same time there are increasing evidences of the appearance of the caterpillar throughout a large portion of the South; but we have been unable to learn that any decided damage has as yet been done by them. The strong, healthy, woody condition of the plant has thus far held them in check, and, as we have frequently explained in this report, unless we have wet weather little injury from them need be feared. In some sections, also, where the land has been highly manured, we continue to receive reports of blight, the result of long-continued drought. The districts so affected are, however, limited in extent, and in the principal ones further injury has been prevented by timely showers.

Much has been said with regard to the picking capacity of the South. We took occasion early in the season (May 1) to show that its extent depended as much upon the development of the plant as upon the number of laborers. We then stated that probably four million bales could be as easily and quickly picked, if it opened evenly, as three million bales if it opened "scattering." The present healthy development of the plant is therefore of very great importance as affecting the total yield. So, too, the high prices ruling will increase the picking power of the South, as they will enable the planter to give fabulous wages during that period, thus tempting even the laziest man, woman or child into the fields, although during the previous portion of the season they may have refused to work. One other consideration on this point is also important, and that is that picking has begun as early as last summer, the time lost through wet, cold weather in the forepart of the year having been made good. We thus see that the season for the ingathering of the crop begins under circumstances of great promise; the plant is well developed and healthy; it is as early as last year; and prices are so high that without doubt all the labor of the South will be drawn into the fields. If we also have a late autumn the result, in case no disaster in the meantime befalls the plant, cannot fail to be satisfactory.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS.—The receipts this week reach a total of 1600 bales. Probably there will be something of an increase next week, and after that we expect to see them grow larger rapidly. If the reports with regard to the plant continue favorable the arrivals during September and October should be considerably in excess of last year, and as our mills are, for the season, well stocked, and goods are not selling at remunerative prices, the balance for export will be larger than at that period. Last year the receipts and exports up to the first of December were about as follows:

1868.		Receipts.	Exports.
Week ending Sept.	4	4,200	2,500
"	11	11,400	1,400
"	18	19,700	2,070
"	25	29,800	4,700
" Oct.	2	34,600	8,865
"	9	44,100	5,800
"	16	52,200	10,700

1868.		Receipts.	Exports.
Week ending Oct.	23	57,600	14,600
"	30	66,600	30,121
" Nov.	6	74,000	38,000
"	13	73,000	45,300
"	20	73,100	50,000
"	27	77,000	51,000

On the first of December stocks reached 215,000 bales. This year the receipts for the three months must be, if the crop turns out satisfactorily, at least twenty-five per cent more than the above.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 24—10:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens without change in any respect. Sales at all ports yesterday 40 bales; receipts, 211 bales; ordinary, 30½c; middling, 35c.

4 p.m.—Cotton market closed steady on spot and firmer for future delivery. Ordinary, 30½c; good ordinary, 32½c; low middling, 34c; middling, 35c; good middling, 35½c. Sales to speculators, 365 bales; to spinners, 210 bales. Contracts made for 100 bales deliverable in September, at 32c; 200 bales deliverable in December, at 27½c; 100 bales deliverable in January, at 27c; 100 bales deliverable in February, at 27½c; 100 do. in February, at 27c; 100 bales, private terms.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 24—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens quiet at 13¼d for middling uplands and 14d for Orleans. Estimated sales for day, 8000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

BRAN—Sale of 185 sks on levee last evening at $17 per ton, leaving the market bare.

BACON—Market firmer with prices unchanged. City cured clear sides, 19½@20½c; shoulders, 16¼@17c; country meats 1@2c lower; choice canvased hams, 24@25c; plain and country cured, 22@23c; common uncanvased, 16@18c; breakfast bacon, 21c.

BUTTER—Inactive with Western table ranging from 28@32c.

BALING STUFFS—Steady in tone and prices. Heavy hemp and flax bagging 25@26c; light 18@20c; iron ties, $140 per ton; baling twine, 10@20c; no sale for rope.

COFFEE—Market quiet and steady with Rio ranging from 20c for inferior to 27c for strictly choice, the latter scarce.

CORN—Demand light. A small lot of prime white shelled sold on arrival at 85c, but lots in store were held at 88@90c.

CORN MEAL—The mills are doing a fairly active business at $4 35 for green and $4 65 for kiln dried, while in store prices are generally 10@15c higher.

EGGS—Receipts only 4 pkgs but sales slow at 22@23c per dozen, though choice fresh, in small pkgs, might sell at 25c.

FLOUR—Inactive and unchanged. Sales reported were 140 bbls at prices ranging from $5 50 for low super to $9 for choice family.

HIDES—In demand for shipment. Dealers pay as follows: Flint, 20@21c; dry salted, 17@18c; green salted, 10@10½c; green, 9c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheepskins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—Inactive and nominally $18@20 per ton, new timothy.

LARD—Steady. City rendered, in tierces, 20½@21c; in kegs, 22c; in caddies, 23c.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon, as in quality.

NAILS—Inactive at $4 50@4 60 rates.

ONIONS—Scarce and firm at $3 per bbl, in store.

POULTRY—Market bare of good chickens and inferior irregular.

PORK—Holders generally firm at $35 50 for mess, in store, though there were offerings at 25@50c lower. Prime mess and rumps nominal.

POTATOES—No shipping demand and sales slow at $1 75@2 per bbl, shipping order, in store.

SUGAR—Quiet. Open kettle Louisiana, 13@16c; clarified, 15¼@17½c; hard refined, 17¼@18c; soft refined, 15@17c; Demarara, 15¼@16½c; Porto Rico, 13¼@15½c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@275; large do, $3 00@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

WHEAT—In demand at mills at 90c@$1 30 for common to choice red.

WHISKY—Highwines are scarce and stiff at $1 15@1 17½.

NOTICES.

LUMBER YARD and SAW MILL

THE oldest Yard in Memphis; established in 1857. With a full stock of logs, seasoned and dress lumber on yard, are prepared to furnish any quantity and dimensions of cypress or poplar, at short notice. A large stock of Doors, Blinds and Sash, glazed or unglazed, Laths, Shingles, Cedar-Fence Posts, Pine and Poplar Flooring, always on hand. Our motto is, quick sales and small profits.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN

Office and Yard foot of Washington street, near river.
jy24&w

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings Bank of Memphis.

By order of the Board of Directors.
LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary.
Memphis, June 21, 1869. je22

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23, 1869.

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

At 10 o'clock a.m.

All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy.

jy24 W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

The times are pregnant with startling events; old isms, theories and fallacies are fast disappearing beneath the gigantic wheels of progress and human development. Change is written with the iron finger of time, upon all matter, seen and unseen, material and spiritual. The mighty, omnipotent power that fashioned the stupendous orbs that revolve in the immensity of space, created all things in wisdom and purity. The majestic ocean, the deep blue sea, the beautiful earth and all things therein contained were planned and created by virtue of that universal law of harmony, whose power holds sway over all. Intelligence is manifested in all created things, both great and small—the tiny insect, the beautiful butterfly, and God-like man, are each endowed according to their kind, with that instinct of intelligence ordained by Him who "doeth all things well."

Wisdom, justice and love are the three great standard-bearers whose sumptuous hands mete out to each individuality the measure of Divine, universal law, designed by that mighty Mind who fashioned alike noble man in his own image, and all lesser created things. The beauties and wonders of nature never cease to the progressive human mind. Eternal progress is written with the unerring finger of Deity upon all. The theme of human life is laden with sweet incense to all who, like angels of mercy and goodness, are ever busy, ever ready to devise means for the alleviation of human woe and the prolongation of life. The unceasing march of individual and national progress is alone due to the bold and fearless thinkers and actors upon the stage of mundane life. The stern exigencies that confront and imperil the gigantic minds of all countries cannot awe or swerve them in the path of duty and power. Disease and death now hold carnival throughout the land; suffering humanity calls loudly for the "Balm of Gilead," whose subtle, mystic power can heal and save from wreck and ruin. A saving and skillful hand may be found ready to administer to the suffering at all times, in PROF. HAMILTON, at his old medical emporium, where thousands, from all countries and climes, have received the healing balm for every ill.

In "Harper's Monthly Magazine" for February, 1869, may be found a life of Prof. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D., whose discoveries in reference to

LIVER, LUNG, AND BLOOD DISEASES

are now attracting the attention of the whole medical world, and whose success is carrying joy and restored health to thousands.

His well-attested cases of liver diseases, lung diseases, blood diseases and diseases of the kidney, bladder, spine, stomach, and other organs, are now well known all over the United States and Canada, the West Indies, Europe, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, and in many of the commercial and missionary settlements in every part of the world.

For the benefit of the sick who may wish to know positively when they have derangements of the Liver of more or less severity, a combination of the usual symptoms found in such cases will be found below:

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow cover of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face or other parts of the body; dulness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite; sour stomach, with a rising of the food and choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting; distress, heaviness, or a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pains and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breasts, and about the shoulders; colic pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternately with hot flushes, with dulness, low spirits, unsociability, and gloomy forebodings, and with ladies, female weakness and irregularities.

DISEASES CAUSED BY LIVER COMPLAINT.

The Human System, the most perfect of all the works of the Creator, is so constituted that, to be entirely healthy, it must throw off the waste, worn-out, and poisonous materials as fast as it takes on new materials from our food and drink. The food is assimilated and made into nourishing and healthy blood principally through the offices of the stomach, liver and lungs. The worn-out materials are mostly excreted by the liver, lungs and kidneys; but all medical men have heretofore failed to recognize the vast importance of the liver as a blood purifying and excreting organ. The most learned German physiologists, who base their assertions upon actual experiments only, state that the amount of BILE which should be manufactured by the liver and poured into the intestines each day is two and one-half pounds. All persons interested to know this fact, and the experiments to prove it, may consult Valentin's Lehrbuch der Physiologie, Leipzig, 1852, or they may see a resume of these facts in F of Dalton's Physiology.

Remember one thing more: The bile is something more than the natural physic of the bowels as has heretofore been thought by eminent medical men. The bile is mostly made up of the waste matter of the blood—effete, worn-out, and injurious materials. If the liver does not make this bile and pour it into the intestines daily, it remains in the blood as a poison. It poisons the blood itself, and circulates as irritating and poisonous matter in the blood, to every organ in the system.

The blood, poisoned with the daily accumulated excess of bile returns from the liver to the heart and the nerves of the heart are affected, and we have an oppressed feeling at the heart and palpitation; and if this case is long continued, we get a chronic irritation, undue excitement, and morbid nutrition of the heart, developing many forms of Heart Disease.

Just so with the Lungs. The bile-poisoned blood goes from the upper and right cavity of the heart to the lower cavity, and thence directly to the lungs, circulating all through those most delicate organs. The lung tissues are poisoned and irritated, and they invite the scrofulous humors of the blood because they are thus irritated. Hence Consumption, which is local scrofula, so defined and proved by Lugol and all the most scientific authors. The lungs try to oxygenize and purify the blood, and they do it in a great measure, but they are overworked and irritated, and are thrown out in the poison matter in the man's foul breath. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervous Cough, and Consumption itself, are the results. If the Liver had done its duty—made and excreted that bile—the lungs would not have been diseased.

Just so with the Blood itself. It goes from the lungs back to the upper left cavity of the heart, then to the lower cavity, and thence through the arteries and capillaries to every organ and tissue of the system. Among the most important of those organs are the kidneys, furnishing a most important excretion. But the kidneys themselves are irritated and congested by the presence of the bile poisoned blood, and they become diseased. Every person who has had a liver disease knows that the urine is scanty, high-colored, and loaded with sand or deposit, or urates or other diseased products. Hence, diseases, not only of the kidneys, but also of the bladder.

But this is not all—far from it. The poisonous blood goes to the Brain, and affects the great electrical center of all vitality; and the brain, stimulated by unhealthy blood, cannot perform its office healthfully. The person has dizziness, headache, incapacity to keep his mind on a subject, cannot remember, has a crowded and dizzy feeling, is sleepy, becomes nervous, gloomy, easily irritated, and often has a bilious or neuralgic headache.

And the blood itself becomes diseased. As it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that the person has discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and other scrofula tumors.

Disease of the Liver itself is the most common of all diseases. The sudden changes of the New England climate, the malarial influence of the West, and the heat also of the South, as well as the dietetic habits of the people of this country, and other causes, all tend to develop the Liver disease, in some of the varied forms throughout the United States. This is true of both man and beast, as every butcher knows that he finds the livers of cattle, sheep, and swine diseased ten times where he finds any other organ diseased once. Almost every person is bilious at some time, and many are constantly bilious. It may be mere congestion of the Liver and torpidity of its functions, or this may result in some structural or organic affection. But the Liver can never be diseased without affecting the stomach, bowels, and the other organs we have spoken of, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, diarrhea and impoverished blood are among the necessary results.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Prof. HAMILTON will also inform the afflicted, that having been written to by thousands of patients, his office has become the greatest center for the treatment of novel, interesting and peculiar cases of any place in the world. No hospital in Europe or America has one-tenth the number of singular and remarkable cases as are presented, either personally or by letter, at No. 546 Broadway. It is, indeed, an EMPORIUM OF CLINICAL MEDICINE. Among the thousands of cases arising from diseases of the Liver, Lungs and Blood, which he treats, the following receive a prominent and most successful attention: Sick and Bilious Headache, Nervous and Neuralgic Headache, Chronic Diarrhea and Dysentery, Costiveness and Piles, Pimples, Eruptions and Brown Skin, Dropsy and Diseases of the Kidneys, Consumption of the Blood, Scrofula in all its forms, Spinal Irritation, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas, Cancers, Asthma, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Diseases of the Heart, Diseases of Females, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Throat Diseases, etc., etc.

SYNOPSIS.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to write me about their diseases, I insert the following, which embraces nearly all that I require to know in most cases: Have you constipation of the bowels? Have you attacks of Diarrhea? Have you pains in the back, sides or shoulders? Have you a pain or tenderness about the stomach? Have you a dry, teasing cough? Have you sallow or yellow skin? Have you brown spots on your face or any part of your body? Have you a headache? Are you dull, heavy, or sleepy? Have you a bitter or bad taste in the mouth? Have you an irritation or dryness in the throat? Have you palpitation of the heart? Have you cold chills or hot flashes? Is your appetite unsteady? Is your stomach sour? Do you raise or spit up your food? Have you any choking spells? Are you troubled with sickness and vomiting? Do you feel bloated about the stomach? Have you a tired or sore feeling on rising in the morning? Do you have colic pains? Have you wind in the stomach or bowels? Have you piles or fistula? Have you nervous and all-gone feelings? Have you cold feet and hands? Have you a rush of blood to the head? Have you uneasiness on lying on the sides? Have you fainting or epileptic fits? Have you great lowness of spirits? Have you gloomy forebodings?

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING, AND SEE WHO ARE CURED.

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.—Dear Sir—Duty prompts me to a most grateful acknowledgment of the astonishing success of your treatment in my case. For nearly three years I have suffered with Chronic Catarrh, Nervous Rheumatism, Liver Complaint and Extreme Nervousness, insomuch that life had become an intolerable burden, and death was looked for as my only release; physically and mentally broken down. I was utterly unable to do the duties of a minister, and was preparing to retire from the ranks, when providentially my eye fell on your advertisement in the New York Methodist. I had already traveled far and expended so much in the vain effort to obtain a cure, that it was with great reluctance that I applied to you. [illegible] and the result was marvelous to those who knew me what I was, and it was gratifying to myself. In three weeks I was again in the pulpit preaching with unusual vigor, and if my services are of any value to the church, it is indebted to you, under God, for their continuance. You may refer to me at any time, and I shall be ever pleased to hear of your continued usefulness.

Yours truly,
Rev. [illegible] JONES,
Saint Joseph, Mich.

CASES OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

It is with much satisfaction that I invite particular attention to the following interesting statement of the eminent Divine and Missionary, the Rev. A. A. Constantine, recently located in the interior of Africa:

No. 40 ANN STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DR. R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, No. 546 Broadway—My Dear Benefactor: A sense of duty impels me to say, that your medicines have done for me what no other physician has been able to do. I have been a sufferer for years from diseases contracted while I was a Missionary in Africa. Last fall I came home, and had all the symptoms of quick consumption. I applied to you for help. You remarked—"Before I get through with you, I will make you feel several years younger than you have ever felt since you left Africa." I thought but little of that as I had often received similar assurances from eminent physicians, both here and in Europe; but in less than two weeks all my symptoms were entirely changed, and my health and strength improved very fast. In a few weeks I found myself in the enjoyment of better health, and able to perform more labor, mental and physical, than at any other time since I left Africa. May [illegible] all your researches in this great [illegible] make you his agent in restoring [illegible] health.

REV. A. A. CONSTANTINE.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED.

No. 113 HARRISON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 20, 1869.

TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duty as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung, and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 546 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practicing physician, and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience, he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of trouble arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of the class of diseases determined to make them a specialty. Laying the vegetable world under tribute, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases are now visually under his full control, and yield to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and gentleman of honor and integrity. It is but simply stating the positive truth when I say that it is well-known throughout this country that wherever his works are known and the fruits of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases of the age. As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Prof. Hamilton and his unparalleled success as a professional man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in every part of our land may avail themselves of his most remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all.

Most respectfully, REV. W. B. JACOBS.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED!!

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinkley, of Athens, Maine, writes:

"My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my pastorship. Had it not been for your medicine I should not be living now. To you, with God's blessing, do I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver or of Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity."

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN HEALED!

BOONTON, N. J.

R. L. HAMILTON, M. D.—Dear Sir—It is with pleasure that I communicate the result of the use of your medicines. When I first visited your office in New York, I could scarcely walk into the office without exhaustion. With all your prestige as a successful physician, I had but little hope that you could cure me. There was nothing strange in this. Four years and four months had passed away, but during that period I had suffered constantly with chronic diarrhea and piles. I had consulted the best physicians and tried everything I heard of that I could procure, but all in vain. Why should I think that you could do me more good than others? But, sir, justice and gratitude compel me to say, that after the use of your medicines, the result was a complete cure. I cannot expect to be freed from liabilities to attacks of disease any more than other men. I had the voice of seven thousands, and could assemble the sick in the world, I would direct them to you, sir, as one fully competent to heal, and whose generous and noble nature would not allow exorbitant charges.

Yours truly, REV. GEORGE H. JONES.

A CLERGYMAN CURED OF RHEUMATISM.

POINTVILLE, N. J.

PROF. R. L. HAMILTON.—Dear Sir—I have purposely delayed writing in order to give you the results of your remedies. The medicines came to hand in due time, and I commenced using them as instructed, and have persevered. For the first week, I could not see much change; the second week there seemed to be a giving away of the disease; and at the end of the third week a decided change for the better was manifest. I am now able to walk about with ease and comfort. I send you my sincere and many thanks, and pray that God may bless and preserve your life for many years. I feel that under the blessing of Divine Providence, you have done great things for me.

Yours truly, REV. ISAAC HUGO.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

Mrs. Rev Geo. C. Haddock, of [illegible], writes:

"The remedies you sent me last spring worked like a charm throughout my entire system. I do not believe I should have lived until the present time had I not used your remedies. It is my sincere prayer that God may also add many years to spare you many long years to minister to the physical being of diseased humanity, that you can do to extend your field of labor shall be done earnestly and willingly."

A HARD CASE!

SPINE, KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BLADDER DISEASED

DR. HAMILTON—My best friend and Brother: You have saved my life! This is not only certain to my own apprehension, but all my personal friends who have known my sufferings so long and so well, join in this opinion. From a child I have suffered from what no tongue can tell. Besides this disease, I have been afflicted with aggravated affections of the liver and spleen; and my kidneys and bladder have been so diseased that other physicians have tried their skill in vain. I have laid in hospitals for months, and I have again and again consulted the most eminent physicians and surgeons in Boston, New York, Charleston, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities, without regard to expense. They are men of learning and great reputation, but in all honesty I must say they did me no good. After trying thoroughly their skill, they have had to acknowledge my case as complicated and hopeless—"incurable," as they have termed it. In nine weeks you have cured me—made me a new man. I say "right; I am well; and rejoice that, after eighteen years of suffering, I know what it is to enjoy the blessed, joyous feeling of health, vigor, life, freedom from pain, and with the power to work, think and enjoy myself. I offer you this testimonial gladly; I hope it will lead hundreds to you. I know that whereof I here testify; and I shall ever take the greatest satisfaction in recommending you to all the afflicted, for to you I owe my life.

Your true friend and brother,
A. G. BUTTERFIELD,
Monroe street, between Bedford and Franklin avenues, Brooklyn, New York.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

William McNeills, Eagle Rock, Venango county, Pennsylvania, writes—

"I return my sincere thanks for having permanently cured me of rheumatism, after having suffered severely for about seven years. When I had doctored with other doctors, and tried all the patent medicines that I could get, with no avail, and was so bad that I could hardly get out of my house, and part of the time not able to get out of my bed, as I was affected in nearly every joint, I thought I would try you as a last resort. To my great joy, in less than three weeks I was able to go out and jump with the most active man in the place. In one month I was perfectly cured, and had gained seventeen pounds; and I never had better health in my life than I have enjoyed for the last six months. May God bless you and your miraculous remedies."

CASES OF ASTHMA.

AFTON, NEW YORK.

To PROF. R. L. HAMILTON:

Dear Doctor: It was between six and seven years I was afflicted with that dire malady, the Asthma, and after employing the best medical skill in the country, and taking all the patent medicines recommended, without avail or any permanent relief, I began to think there was no cure for it; but noticing an advertisement of yours in one of the New York papers, it was with the greatest reluctance I wrote you, as I then expected it would not benefit me, and would be worse than useless. In this I was greatly disappointed, as I had not taken the medicine more than two weeks before I was able to do light work on the farm. Before this I could not attend to any business, being completely prostrated; and, after taking two packages, considered myself perfectly cured and my health fully re-established, the bronchial difficulties and all bad symptoms being entirely removed. All this is attributable to your unrivalled medicine, under the Divine sanction, which I trust, with me, will ever be remembered with gratitude. I cannot close this communication without expression of my heartfelt gratitude and thanks for the timely aid you rendered my daughter in Consumption. The efficiency of the medicine in her case has been truly miraculous. That hectic cough and flush on her cheek, with the other consumptive symptoms, have entirely left her, and now, after a period of five months, she is enjoying good health and is quite robust—so much that she has engaged to teach school this summer. You are at liberty to show this letter to any similarly afflicted, or publish it, as you think proper. Any letter of inquiry I will cheerfully answer. I am, dear Doctor, with many thanks, Your humble servant,

JOSEPH LITTLE.

IMPORTANT CASE OF EPILEPTIC FITS.

Read the following evidence of what my treatment has done in a case of this disease, hitherto considered incurable:

BUCKHART, Illinois.

DR. HAMILTON—My wife was afflicted with fits for ten years, attended with great spinal and nervous debility; she doctored with several physicians, but all to no purpose. I read one of your circulars, and was so impressed with your new and simple theory of disease that I determined to try your remedies. Every one in the neighborhood cried "humbug," but, thank God, I failed to dissuade us from our purpose. As you know, with the help of God, by the use of your remedies, and permanently cured her. She has not had a fit since, and her strength has returned. [illegible] attack as the way she [illegible] the [illegible] of your wonderful skill. To God be the glory, and a [illegible] and unequivocally be [illegible] remedies which I [illegible] as an instrument of Divine power in rescuing my dear companion from a premature death.

Yours, JOHN A. SHARP.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

[illegible]

"Your medicines have worked wonders in my case. Previous to taking your remedies, I have doctored with three different physicians, all of whom pronounced my disease consumption, [illegible]. Cod liver oil and different kinds of syrups were taken in great quantities, but to no purpose. I was compelled to lay bed for six months, coughed continually and raised great quantities of matter. My throat was swelled out nearly even with my jaws, and my sufferings were most intense. I had not taken your medicine more than one week before I found great relief; my cough subsided sooner and I breathed with greater freedom and ease. My appetite was better, and I felt that a new life had opened before me. I owe my very existence to your great skill and invaluable remedies."

IN HIS MERCY HE SAVES THE AFFLICTED.

Mr. John Lewis, of Bellsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, writes:

"The medicine you sent me last spring acted like a charm. It relieved me very soon of a deranged state of the liver, stomach and bowels. The marked peculiarity of your remedies is, while they act directly and thoroughly on the diseased organs, they do not depress or debilitate the system like other Liver Remedies I have used. I consider you fully master of your profession; and, from your open, fair way of dealing with me, I deem you an upright, conscientious man, as well as an accomplished physician."

CURED AFTER "LONG YEARS."

DANDRIDGE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Tenn.

Dear Doctor—It is with great happiness that I take my pen in hand to inform you of the good effects of your truly valuable remedies. I really believe that I would long ere this have been in my grave had it not been for your timely aid. God only knows the long years of suffering I endured previous to adopting your treatment; and, now that I am free from pain, it seems as though a miracle had been wrought. I have recommended several to apply to you, and you may rest assured I will do all I can for you. May God aid you in your praiseworthy efforts in relieving poor diseased mortals.

Ever gratefully yours,
LUCY ELLISON.

CASE OF AGGRAVATED STOMACH DIFFICULTY.

Mrs. Mary A. Whitford, of East Florence, New York, writes:

"PROF. HAMILTON—My dear sir: Your medicines were all promptly received, and taken according to directions. Louise is a well girl again. I never expected to see her so well as she is. She can do a good day's work, and can walk a mile to Sabbath school and meeting. She sends her most sincere thanks, and says you have done a 'great thing' for her. You have restored her sinking health in a very short time. We shall be grateful to you as long as we live."

TAKES PLEASURE IN MAKING KNOWN THE GOOD RESULTS."

Mr. J. H. Moshell, of Columbus, Georgia, writes:

"I received your medicines and took as directed. The effect was entirely satisfactory. Have handed out the circulars you sent me, and take great pleasure in making known the good results."

Mrs. Lethea A. Smith, of Evergreen, Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, writes:

"I feel and know that I am gaining rapidly all the time, and I know not how to express my gratitude to you for relieving me of pain and misery. I have no more gloomy forebodings; menses are regular, digestion good; in short, I feel like my former self again. Anything I can do for you, by influencing others to apply, shall be done with earnestness and great pleasure. Send me some circulars, for I feel that one should be in the hands of every diseased person throughout our impoverished Southern country."

RAISING BLOOD CURED IN FOUR DAYS.

Mr. L. C. Woosly, of Moultan, Texas, writes: "For two months previous to taking your medicines I had been coughing up a good deal of blood and matter night and day, and could not lay my head down without this matter would run up in my throat, causing a very unpleasant sensation, and requiring a good deal of coughing and spitting before the throat could be cleared. I took your medicines three or four days, when I ceased to cough up either blood or matter. I have been gaining ever since; my appetite and strength are being restored, and I consider myself in a fair way to fully recover, though my case for a long time has been regarded as hopeless."

TORRANCE, YALOBUSHA Co., Miss.

DR. R. L. HAMILTON—My Dear Sir: Six months ago, when I read your advertisment in the "Metropolitan Record," my wife was, and had been for two years, suffering with liver complaint, chills and fever, and other ills so common in our low lands of the South, and was so reduced (having been confined to her bed for nearly a year) that I did not think she could ever recover. She commenced the use of your medicines, and to my surprise began to improve the first week, and has steadily gained until the present time. She is now able to attend to her household duties, and I deem her permanently cured. She is lively and cheerful, and feels that your remedies should find a place in every Southern house. I am also happy to add that your treatment for rheumatism in my own case has been equally as satisfactory. Before using your medicine I had been subject to severe attacks for four years, and, having tried all the different Pain Killers, Liniments, etc., despaired of being cured.

The use of your medicine promptly, and I believe permanently, cured me. You can, if you please, make use of this letter, as I feel it my duty to do all in my power in this humbug age to extend the practice of one whom I know to be capable of doing what he claims. I am well known here, as is also what you have done for me, and have already induced several to apply to you, and I shall not rest until I have made you and your wonderful cures known to all the diseased in this region. May God bless the efforts you put forth for the healing of the sick and the afflicted.

Yours truly,
ROBERT E. WILBOURN.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE INCREDULOUS!

So well knowing the general custom of the American people to denounce all advertising physicians as "humbugs," without knowing anything at all in regard to their merits, in addition to the numerous and wonderful testimonials from some of the thousands who have been cured by me, I publish below the names and addresses of a few reliable business men, who know me well as a man of integrity and reliability.

John Proper, Waterford, N Y; Thomas B Slingerland, Rome, N Y; Timothy Cronin, Attorney at Law, No 161 Broadway, New York city; J M Emerson, No 83 Nassau street, New York city; Norval M White, Clerk in New York City Postoffice; Dr. Palmer, No 78 Fourth avenue, New York city; Edward Burlingame, Troy, N Y; Harvey Wilcox, Ridge Mills, N Y; the Hon R G McCreary, Gettysburg, Pa; G W Lord, Attorney at Law, No 52 Liberty street, New York city; Charles Van Benthuysen & Sons, State Printers, Albany, N Y; Joseph Anderson, 31 Adams street, Brooklyn, N Y; Riley Merrill, Sandford, N Y; Daniel Edwards, Otsego, N Y; Martin Decker, Roxbury, N Y; Thomas Colby, Moresville, N Y; Thomas Fitch, M.D., Prattsville, N Y; A B Sands & Co, Druggists, No 141 William street, New York city; John E Van Etten, Attorney at Law, Kingston, N Y; Oscar Hamilton, Sanford, N Y; Henry Biers, Chicago, Ill; Coolidge & Adams, Druggists, No 18 [illegible] street, N Y; J Tillitson, Clerk in the New York Postoffice; E Harmon, Gettysburg, Pa.

It must be remembered that the above are all good, reliable business men, to whom any one may refer by letter or otherwise as to the reliability and honesty of myself as a man of business. Also below I give another list of respectable persons who have been medically treated by me with great success, any one of whom will answer any questions by letter or in person in regard to my treatment in their cases. Had I the space, and were it possible, I would publish the history and character of each case in full. Some of them were most wonderful cures, but for want of space can only refer to them in a general way. I do this to give the skeptical all the evidence in my power of my reliability and remarkable skill. I further wish it distinctly understood that I do not claim to cure all cases, for all reasonable people must realize that there is a point in diseased conditions which no human aid can reach, however well and skillfully it may be directed. In many instances of these grave cases the true physician can do much to soothe the pathway to the grave, and thus correspondingly elevate the undeveloped spirit and give time to prepare it for a higher existence!

Tuthill Carter, Esq., Atlanticville, N. Y.; Mrs. Samuel Lee, New York Mills, N. Y.; W. C. Porter, Millwood, Mo.; John A. Young, Ravenna, Ohio; Samuel M. Wagoner, Esq., Dillsbury, Pa.; Mrs. C. Bradford, Potter, Pa.; Mrs. F. K. Whipple, Cambridge, Vt.; Sue J. F. Barnett, Pacolet Depot, S. C.; Emily W. Reid, Ellicottville, N. Y.; L. E. Fish, Esq., Moline, Ill.; Miss Ella M. Rackliff, St. Mary's, Ga.; Sabina E. Olds, Westport, N. Y.; Jas. A. Pickett, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; Louisa O. Cobb, Hubbardton, Vt.; Adam Grubb, Louisville, Ala.; Mollie Brooks, West Point, Ga.; J. L. Higbee, Esq., Cattaraugus, N. Y.; Francis E. Wood, Esq., New Road, N. Y.; Alice Emonds, Rackett River, N. Y.; Mrs. H. A. Taylor, East Troy, Wis.; Mrs. Mary M. Mitchell, Jersey Shore, Pa.; Mrs. Abirah Dedrick, Sterlingville, Pa.; J. H. Spencer, Sugar Grove, Ky.; Wm. Freeburn, Latrobe, Neb.; Herman Hearlein, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. Vansyckle, Esq., Wallula, Washington Territory; William Walker, Esq., Wellington, Iowa; Edward Hutchinson, Esq., Chatsworth, Ill; P Schemerhorn, Bloomville, N Y; Mrs J Laidlow, Box No 763, Fort Wayne, Ind; Marion A Crandall, Nile, N Y; E Kate Rodney, Coatesville, Pa; Mrs E W Chase, Warsaw, N Y; M S Hamilton, Pine Bluff, Ark; Charles A Keeler, Esq, Attorney at law, Albion, N Y; Mrs C M Welsh, Farmer City, Ill; Miss Mattie Lawrence, North Leominster, Mass; Wm Smith, Esq, P O Box No 33, Portland, Me; N E Hicks, Wetumpka, Ala; J J Bissel, Lockhaven, Pa; Mrs Samuel Sawyer, Grout's Corner's, Mass; Lizzie B Harris, Winchester, Mass; Cornelia A Van Vliet, Jericho, Vt; the Rev Washington Medaris, Sidney, Ohio; Mrs H Garnet, Kansas City, Mo; Benjamin Perry, Esq, Matteawan, N Y; Alexander Hughes, Esq, Poughkeepsie, N Y; Wm B Betts, Esq, Norwalk, Conn; S S Parker, Esq, Alabama, N Y.

REMEMBER ONE THING!!!

READER: Do not think that you cannot be cured because you have tried other remedies. Let it be distinctly understood that many of my remedies are known only to myself, for many of them are discoveries of my own, and are compounded according to my own reasoning and extensive experience with the sick.

All sick persons must remember that if they wish to be put upon a course of treatment which will cure them, they can write to me their present symptoms, plainly; or patients can mark the symptoms they have, as above published. I can, in every instance, prescribe for them just as well as though I saw them, for I have constantly thousands under my treatment in various parts of the world, whom I never see, all of whom I cure as speedily and safely as though I see in person—in fact, some of the best cures ever made I have perfected in cases I never saw.

All I wish to know in any case is the most prominent symptoms, and they can just as well be written as told to a physician, and he can treat the case as easily as though the patient were present.

Please write to me at once, all ye afflicted, and I will answer you promptly, and to the point, and state fully the facts as they appear, and whether you can or not be saved. Do not give up, even though your family physician has done you no good, for I have saved thousands after all hope had fled, and the grave was near. The wisdom and goodness of a just Providence will not withhold the noble means for the salvation and happiness of his suffering and erring children. Also, if you expect a full and specific reply to your letter, always inclose ten cents—postage must be paid in advance.

Notice.

Prof. Hamilton has now ready a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of his remarkable life, with a lithograph picture of himself. This book also contains a complete history of Prof. H.'s wonderful cures—his theory of disease, and the only natural, safe and positive treatment for all chronic diseases—a valuable book for everybody. SENT FREE.

Have no hesitancy in writing to the Doctor, and state to him your case in full, and he will answer immediately and promptly with you. All letters to him must be addressed thus:

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.,
No. 546 BROADWAY,
Care of Postoffice Box No. 4952, New York.

The number of the Postoffice Box must be put on each letter to insure safety.

SCHOOLS.

Miss E. Rudisill

WILL reopen her school for girls and small boys, at her residence, No. 41 Exchange street, on

Monday, September 6th.

Terms, five dollars per month. aug21

Delacove Institute,

BEVERLY, N. J.,

A LEADING SCHOOL for young ladies; prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.

For prospectus, address the Principal.
aug20 Miss RACHELLE G. HUNT.

"GABBERT ACADEMY."

No. 124 VANCE STREET.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will open on the

First Day of September next.

Under the supervision of Miss H. LOUISE BEACH and her sister, Miss MARY BEACH. The favor of its patrons which this Institute has so liberally enjoyed, and the popularity of the ladies now assuming the position of Principals, bespeak for it a most successful fall term. Unremitting attention will be given to the solid progress of the pupils, and nothing spared to secure for them all the accomplishments, as well as the necessities, of a thorough education.

J. E. MERRIMAN,
aug19 President Board Trustees.

W. H. BOWERS'

Mathematical and Classical School,

Cor. Hernando and Pontotoc Streets.

WILL open on Wednesday, September 1st. His successful experience as a Teacher in this city previous to the war, he trusts will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.

For Circulars, apply at book-stores, or at 108 Monroe street. aug24

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Corner of Poplar and Alabama.

MRS. MARY E. POPE, Principal, will open for boarding and day scholars the first Monday in September. No boys over ten will be received. No pupils taken by the month. aug15

ST. AGNES ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out and set with rare plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches, Useful and Ornamental, that are usually taught.

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, the second on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY.

Terms per Session,

Payable half yearly, invariably in advance:

For board and tuition in any of the following branches: reading, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, composition, criticism, principles of natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, mental and moral philosophy, plain sewing, marking, etc, $75, $80, $90 and $100, according to the age or class of the pupil.

For Day Scholars, tuition, $15, $20, $25 or $30, according to age or class as above.

For further information, apply or address the "MOTHER SUPERIOR,"
aug18 St Agnes Academy.

State Female College,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this well-known Boarding and Day School will commence on

Monday, 13th of September, next.

For catalogues and all other information address Rev. C. COLLINS, D. D., President.
aug8

ARMOUR INSTITUTE,

271 Madison Street.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869.

Circulars procured from the Book Store of Henry Wade, 29 Main street, Mr. Benstu's Music store, 317 Main street, and at the Institute.

Mrs. Emily B. ARMOUR, Principal.

E. WITZMAN, Professor of Modern Languages and Music. aug8

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE

212 Desoto Street.

Miss M. P. SOUTHWORTH, } Principals.
Mrs. FANNIE P. McGEHEE, }

WILL open Wednesday, September 1st, 1869.

For circulars apply at the book and music stores, or at the Institute. aug12

The Fall Session of LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE,

LaGrange, Tennessee,

WILL commence on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

Rev. JO. N H. GRAY, D. D., President, aided by a full corps of competent teachers.
aug3

THE MISSES BOWERS

WILL open the Fall Session of their School on

Monday, the 6th of September.

In future no boys will be admitted. A bill for the incorporation of the school will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature, when an opportunity of pursuing a collegiate course will be offered to those desirous of embracing it.

A few pupils can be accommodated with board in the family.

For circulars apply at bookstores, or 108 Monroe street. aug15

Stamps Academy

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 404 Carondelet Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 1st of September. This institution is thoroughly organized, and offers the best advantages of female education.

Refer to Major C. S. Severson and R. T. Ellett, Esq., Memphis. MARY D. STAMPS,
aug11 Principal.

Haile's English and Classical School for Boys.

FALL SESSION opens Wednesday, September 1st, at No. 341 Third street. For circulars call at 109 Madison street.

aug3 A. J. HAILE, Principal.

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE,

CHARTERED with College powers and privileges by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, . . . Visitor.
REV. GEORGE BECKETT, . . . Rector.
MRS. M. N. MARTIN, . . . Principal.

Assisted by a full and effective corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Term will begin Monday, September 6, 1869. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. Beckett, Columbia, Tennessee. jy17

Brinkley Female College,

South Terminus of DeSoto Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.,

Will Open its Second Session 1st September.

Terms for Five Months, Positively in Advance:

For all branches of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German and Italian $30 00
For Harp, Guitar and Piano Music, Vocal and Instrumental 30 00
For Board, with Furnished Room, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Towels 125 00

No incidentals or deductions.

No Books or Stationery furnished except for cash. REV. J. D. MEREDITH,
jy25 President.

Memphis Female Seminary.

FALL SESSION will open WEDNESDAY, September 1st. For catalogues or circulars call at Young's Bookstore, or at No. 109 Madison street.

aug5 Mrs. A. D. HAILE, Principal.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors.

Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.

Location beautiful, convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy.

School select, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere.

Term begins Second Thursday in September next. Address the Principal,

ROBERT H. ARCHER,
jy8 Elliott's Mills, Md.

Science Hill Female Academy,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for more than forty-four years, and was never more thoroughly and efficiently organized than at present.

The Ninetieth Session will open on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For catalogues, or special information, address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal.
aug10 1&w

ST LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

The Fortieth Annual Session OF STUDIES IN THE

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

WILL open Monday, September 6, 1869. The Course of Studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Classical and Commercial education.

References:

Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., Commission Merchants.

Messrs. Brown & Griffin, Attorneys.

Colonel M. Magevney.

For Catalogues, etc., address

REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., Pres't,
aug8 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. PARALEE HASKELL and Miss MARY E. HASKELL will open a school for girls [illegible]. Mrs. Haskell will devote her exclusive attention to the Preparatory Department. Miss Haskell will instruct the more advanced pupils. Tuition in advance, and at the usual rates.

Inquire at 180 Union street for location, terms, etc. aug18

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ROSADALIS.

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THE Great American Health Restorer purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1868.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Yours truly,
R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 6.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately.

Very respectfully,
I remain,
SAML. G. McFADDEN,
P. O. Box 190, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

At wholesale, by

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
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Venereal Diseases, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases

Of every description. SYPHILIS, especially, he engages to cure effectually, without the use of mercury, and in much less time than is generally required; pledging himself to pay all the expenses of treatment should he fail to effect a cure in cases where his directions are implicitly followed. All communications by letter promptly answered.

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aug10

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the skin. See Report to L. I. Medical Society, and statements of Physicians circular, sent free on application to

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CINCINNATI

Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in the Packages.

Packed 3 lb, 5 lb Caddies, 60 lb Cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard, send for Price List. Sold by

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Sole Agents in New York for J & P. COATS,

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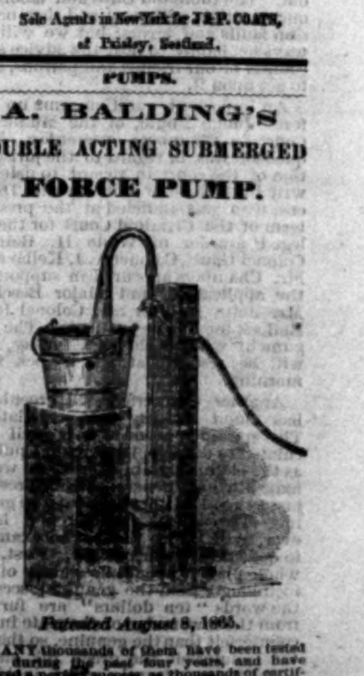
PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S

DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED

FORCE PUMP.



Patented August 8, 1865.

MANY thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced, but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and proves all its qualities on examination.

Would refer, as to the superiority of the Pumps, to the following parties who have them in use, with 50 feet ¾ hose can throw water 50 feet from the end of nozzle:

Dr. J. A. Williams, Poplar street; John Ainslie, 144 Adams street; T. B. Turley, Court street; B. J. Semmes, Irving Block; Asbury Parsonage, Linden street; G. R. [illegible], Union avenue; E. A. Belcher, Irving Block; J. N. Oliver, Main street; Rosco & James, Jefferson street; J. H. Cash, City Inspector; W. H. Lake, near Big Spring; J. H. Bills, Bolivar, Tenn.; A. Sadler, Dorsey Block; M. Magevney, Carroll avenue; Jos. Frey, Chelsea; N. B. Wright, near Miss. and Tenn. Railroad Depot; N. H. Isbell, Lafayette Depot; R. W. Inge, Galloway Switch; Jas. S. Barton, Barton's Depot, Ala.; H. C. Shover, Second and Madison; J. C. Laufer, 38 Second street; Coyle & Worley, Southern Express office.

PRICES FOR THIS PUMP COMPLETE:

Pump 10 feet long, $1 00 per foot, ... $24 00
Pump 15 feet long, $1 50 per foot, ... 27 00
Pump 20 feet long, $1 50 per foot, ... 30 00

and fifty cents per foot for each additional foot.

Agents wanted for this Pump, either to buy County Rights and sell the Pumps, on which a liberal advance will be given to the wholesale trade and no charge for the right of territory.

BALDING PRESCOTT & CO.,
jy4 No. 40 Jefferson st, Memphis, Tenn.